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WINDECKER, GROSS
AND
ALLIED FAMILIES

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Dedication

This Volume,
Preserving Permanently the Results of
Research That Has Long Been
an Absorbing Study, is Dedicated
in Memory of Her Husband

Clifton N. Windecker

Whose Life Story of Significant
and Distinguished Service
Fills Some of the Brightest Pages
of the Record,

by

Mrs. Esther Gross Windecker

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Windeck
(Windecker)

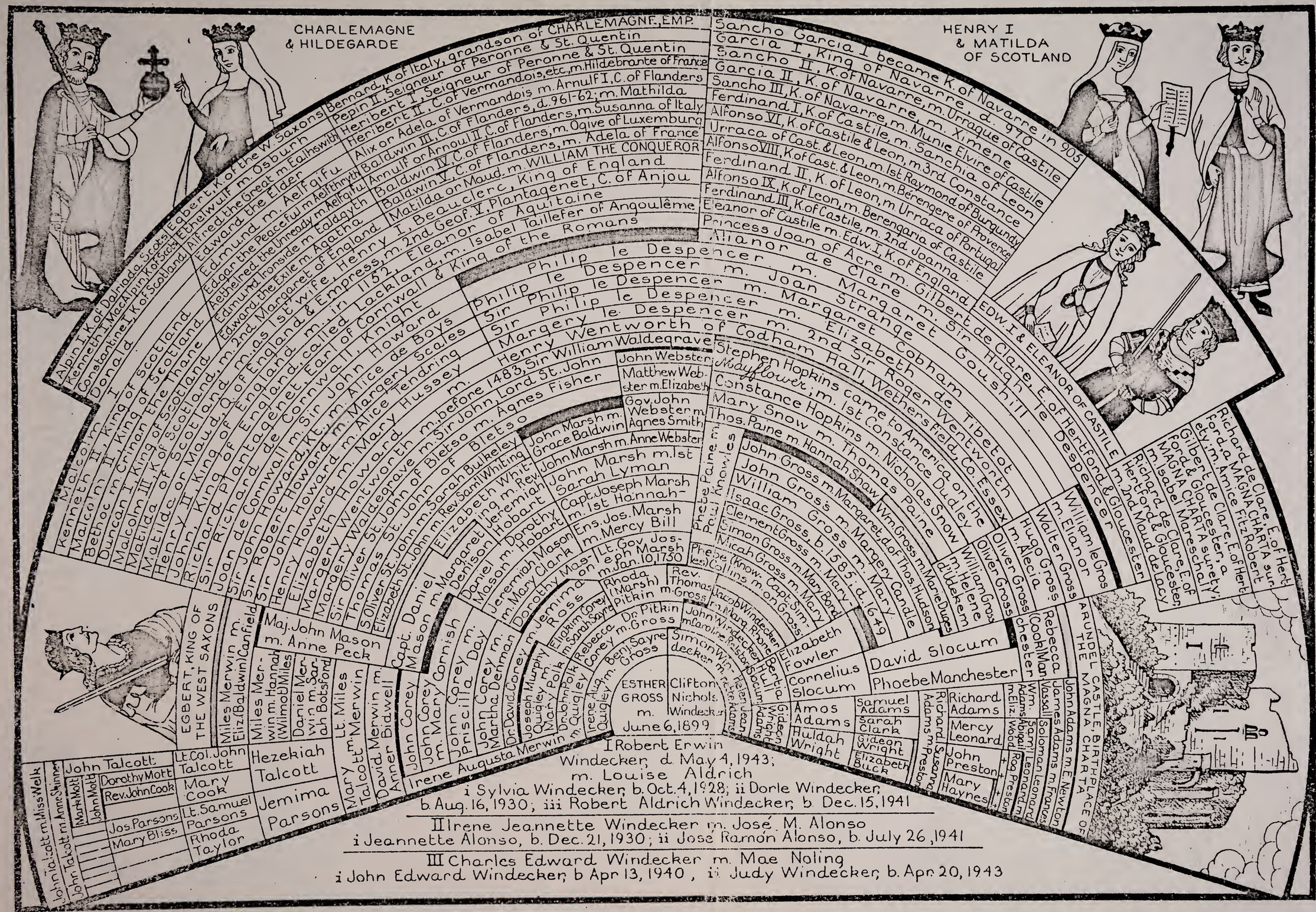
WINDECK (WINDECKER) ARMS

Arms—Per pale, 1st, azure two stars in pale or; 2d, or, a lion gules.
Crest—A lion issuant gules, between two wings conjoined azure.
Mantling—Or and azure.

(Arms in possession of the family. Rietstap: *Armorial Général.*)

Windecker

THE Windeckers were long established at Mannheim on the Rhine, in Germany, before they left the country during the Huguenot persecution, when they went to Holland, from which country John Windecker came to America. Among the emigrants who settled in the central part of New York State, in the vicinity of Watertown, was John Windecker, the progenitor of the family in this country, who came in 1710. John Windecker was probably related to Hartman Windecker, who played a prominent part in the history of that part of New York. He was among the German Palatinates who settled on the tract of land, now Germantown, owned by Robert Livingston. Four villages sprung into existence on this manor, and they were Hunterstown, Queensbury, Annsberg, and Haysburgh. Livingston had settled these emigrants for the purpose of having them manufacture naval stores for the British Navy, but the venture proved unsuccessful, whereupon many of the colonists removed to the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys in New York, while others continued further south to Pennsylvania. While the enterprise was in existence, however, Hartman Windecker was "master" of the town of Annsberg, and also was captain of the Palatinates, who volunteered for the British expedition against Quebec, in 1711. He was among those who removed to the Schoharie Valley and formed the settlement, Hartman's Dorp, named in his honor. Not being able to get title to the land on which they had settled, most of the settlers, under Hartman Windecker's leadership, went down into Pennsylvania in 1723, to the Susquehanna River and then to the valleys of the Swatara and Tulpehocken creeks, now in Berks County.


CHARLEMAGNE & HILDEGARDE
HENRY I & MATILDA OF SCOTLAND
EDW. I & ELEANOR OF CASTILE
EGBERT, KING OF THE WEST SAXONS
ARUNDEL CASTLE, BIRTHPLACE OF THE MAGNA CHARTA
ESTHER GROSS m. Clifton Nichols Windecker June 6, 1899
I Robert Erwin Windecker, d. May 4, 1943; m. Louise Aldrich
i Sylvia Windecker, b. Oct. 4, 1928; ii Dorle Windecker, b. Aug. 16, 1930; iii Robert Aldrich Windecker, b. Dec. 15, 1941
II Irene Jeannette Windecker m. José M. Alonso
i Jeannette Alonso, b. Dec. 21, 1930; ii José Ramón Alonso, b. July 26, 1941
III Charles Edward Windecker m. Mae Noling
i John Edward Windecker, b. Apr. 13, 1940, ii Judy Windecker, b. Apr. 20, 1943

In spite of the majority of the settlers removing to Pennsylvania, it is likely that one of the Windecker family remained in New York, and resettled in the Mohawk Valley at Stone Arabia or German Flats, and became the ancestor of *Jacob Windecker,* of whom further.

(E. B. O'Callaghan: *The Documentary History of the State of New York,* quarto edition, Vol. III, pp. 343-44. F. B. Hough: *Gazetteer of the State of New York,* p. 238. W. T. Blair: *The Michael Shoemaker Book,* pp. 227-28. J. R. Simms: *History of Schoharie County, and Border Wars of New York,* pp. 41, 48, 75, 76. Rupp: *Thirty Thousand Names,* pp. 446-47.)

I

JACOB WINDECKER, probably a descendant of the above Windecker family, was born about 1758, died September 24, 1831, aged seventy-three, and was buried, with his wife, in the West Lowville Cemetery, Lowville, Lewis County, New York. One of the first records we have of him is a deed of land in Lowville to him by one Nicholas Low of New York City, dated December 18, 1821, and recorded January 23, 1828. An interesting document found was Jacob Windecker's will, which follows:

> Will of Jacob Windecker, dated December 23, 1822, and Probated April 15, 1835.
>
> I, Jacob Windecker of the town of Harrisburg, in the county of Lewis and state of New York, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following, *viz.,* I give and bequeath to my sons John Windecker and Jacob Windecker. Junr. and their heirs, forever, the following pieces or parcels of land, *viz.,* one hundred and sixteen acres lying and being in the northeast sub-division of Lot No. 42 in Harrisburg aforesaid, and also sixteen acres adjoining on the East side of said lot and being in the town of Lowville, and also sixty-eight acres which I own in the southern sub-division of Lot No. 41, in Harrisburg aforesaid, to be equally divided according to its true valuation. I give and bequeath to my daughter Polly Staring five dollars, and to my daughter Elsa Kingsly the like sum of five dollars, and to my daughter Katharine Windecker, one Cow, and one heifer, one great spinning wheele, one small spinning wheele, one good chest, four sheep, one good bed and bedding, six chairs, and one table.

All the rest and residue of my estate, goods and chattels I give and bequeath to my dear and beloved wife Mary Windecker to have and to hold as long as she remains my widow. In the event of my said wife marrying again after my decease then the property above willed to be equally divided among my children John & Jacob, Katharine & Rebecah, and I nominate, constitute and appoint my wife Mary Windecker sole executrix of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other and former wills by me at any time heretofore made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the twenty-third day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and twenty-two. JACOB WINDECKER his mark (L. S.)

Signed sealed and published and delivered by said testator Jacob Windecker as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto in the presence of the testator.

THOMAS BUTTS, JR.
WILLIAM PARKER
WILLIAM KISNER.

Be it remembered that on this 15 day of April 1835 the within written instrument was duly proved according to law as and for the will of the real estate of Jacob Windecker deceased, in the Surrogate of the County of Lewis.

Witness my hand and seal of office.

ANDREW W. DOIG, Surrogate.

It may be seen from the above will that Jacob Windecker lived, at one time, at Harrisburg, New York.

Jacob Windecker married Margaret or Mary Rhone. It is possible that he married twice, as his widow, Mary, was eleven years younger than he. If so, Mary's surname is not known. After her husband's death Mary, widow, was living with her son Jacob at Harrisburg, according to the Census records of 1855.

Children, as mentioned in their father's will:

1. *John,* of whom further.
2. Jacob, born in Herkimer County, New York, February 10, 1805, died September 28, 1874; moved to Harrisburg, Lewis County, New

John and Caroline Ralston Windecker

York, about 1821; married Catherine, surname not known, born in 1804, died January 20, 1886; children:

i. William H., born in Lewis County, New York, died in 1903; married Dorothy A. Goutremont, born in Montgomery County, New York, in 1820, died in 1901.
ii. Sylvester, born in Lewis County, in 1830.
iii. John, born in Lewis County, in 1833.
iv. Cornelius, born in Lewis County, in 1838.

3. Polly, married Mr. Staring.
4. Elsa, married Mr. Kingsly.
5. Katharine.
6. Rebecca.

(*Census of 1835, 1855, of Harrisburg, Lewis County, New York. Records of Lowville, New York,* Book K, p. 283. Office of Surrogate, Lewis County, New York, Village of Lowville, Book B, p. 120. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

JOHN WINDECKER, son of Jacob Windecker, was born in Herkimer County, New York, about 1800, and died August 15, 1883. He was reared as a farmer. When he reached his majority, he left Herkimer and settled in Lewis County. The location he chose was in what is now the town of Harrisburg. At that time it was a wilderness, and from it he cleared a farm and made a home. He and his wife were concerned in several land transactions in the years 1833, 1838 and 1846. In the last transaction, he dealt with his brother as follows:

> John Windecker and Caroline his wife of the town of Lowville to Jacob Windecker, Jr., of the town of Harrisburgh, part of lot #41, 30 acres, "being the portion divided to me in 1833." Ackd. 12 May, 1846.

From the census taken in Lowville, Lewis County, New York, in the year of 1850, it appears that his occupation was that of a tavern keeper. He and his family were listed as follows:

> John Windecker, 48, tavern keeper, born in New York.
> Caroline " 47

Conrad	"	22
Simeon	"	18
Caroline	"	7
Sidney	"	6
Sylvester	"	6
Sedate	"	6
Elizabeth Allen		30
Margaret Petrie		8

About this time John Windecker went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he settled on a farm at Byron, in Fond du Lac County. In religion he was a Universalist, and in politics, a Whig, and later a Republican.

John Windecker married Caroline Ralston, who was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York. She was a woman of strong character and was a great helpmate when the family moved westward.

Children:

1. William R., born in Harrisburg, March 7, 1822.
2. Marietta, married Isaac Bostwick.
3. Sandusky, married, in Lowville, New York, April 7, 1846, Jane Ramsey.
4. Conrad.
5. *Simeon,* of whom further.
6. Caroline.
7. Sidney (triplet), born in Lowville, June 9, 1844, living in 1915; resided in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; served as a member of Company H, 5th Wisconsin Volunteers, and was mustered out with the rank of sergeant.
8. Sylvester (triplet), born in Lowville, June 9, 1844, died April 16, 1915; resided in Byron, Wisconsin. He was the first of the triplets to die.
9. Sedate (triplet), born in Lowville, June 9, 1844; married George M. Pier; they lived at Wausau, Wisconsin. In Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, a newspaper dated June 13, 1907, had an article on the triplets' celebration of their sixty-third birthday. It stated that "the Windecker Triplets, are said to be the oldest living triplets in the world."

(*Census of 1850, Lowville, Lewis County, New York. Records of Lowville, New York,* Book No. 5, p. 36; Book No. 6, p. 444; Book No. 7, p. 203;

Clifton H. Windecker

Esther Gross Hindecker

Book No. 21 for 1833; Book O, p. 215; Book P, p. 276; Book T, p. 403. (Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

III

SIMEON WINDECKER, son of John and Caroline (Ralston) Windecker, was born May 18, 1834, and died June 20, 1905, at Oberlin, Ohio. He settled in Wellington, Lorain County, Ohio, where he resided for many years. There he was a leading citizen and for years engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of the Windecker-Laundon Company. During the Civil War he served as a captain in the 103d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later was brevetted a colonel. He performed gallant service, seeing action in eighteen hard-fought battles and numerous smaller battles and skirmishes. He enlisted in August, 1862, and served throughout the Civil War, and was on General Schofield's staff, with General Sherman in the Atlanta campaign as chief of the Ambulance Corps, was transferred to the staff of General Cox and turned back with Cox to fight Hood around Nashville.

Simeon Windecker married, October 23, 1867, Helen Jeannette Adams. (Adams IX.) Through this marriage Clifton Nichols Windecker was descended from early distinguished New England ancestors.

Child:

1. *Clifton Nichols,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of the family.)

IV

CLIFTON NICHOLS WINDECKER, son of Simeon and Helen Jeannette (Adams) Windecker, was born October 19, 1869, in Wellington, Lorain County, Ohio, and died at his home on Mentor Avenue, Painesville, Ohio, June 1, 1938.

He received his early education in the public schools of Wellington and upon graduation from the Wellington High School in 1887, entered Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, where for two years he continued his studies. He then matriculated at Columbia University, in New York City, where he was

graduated from the School of Mining and Engineering in 1892. After his graduation, for about two years he was assistant professor of mathematics at Columbia University and then, for a time, he did engineering work in connection with the Brooklyn Bridge in New York City. Returning to Ohio Mr. Windecker became associated with the Johnson Company, at Lorain, and after two years' connection with that company he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where for the following three years he held an important position with the Brown Hoisting & Conveying Machine Company. His engineering ability was beginning to attract the attention of men high in various industries and he received offers to assume posts of greater responsibilities.

It was in May, 1899, that Mr. Windecker's long association with the alkali industry began, at which time he was chosen to be the engineer in charge of making plans for the construction of a plant for the Columbia Chemical Company at Barberton, Ohio. He remained as engineer in charge of the construction of that plant and, upon its completion, was appointed its assistant superintendent, remaining with the company as assistant superintendent for eleven years.

On February 1, 1910, Mr. Windecker began the work which was to become such an important factor in the future prosperity of Lake County, resulting in the founding at Fairport of the great Diamond Alkali Company. He was asked by C. L. Flaccus and T. R. Evans to find the best site for a chemical manufacturing plant in this general locality. Following out these instructions he inspected and studied plots of land from Alpena, Michigan, to Buffalo, New York. After considering every possibility Mr. Windecker chose the mouth of Grand River, at Fairport, Lake County, Ohio, as the most desirable site in the hundreds of miles he had investigated. In the fall of 1910, Mr. Windecker, with M. M. Funder aiding him as his first assistant, conducted the work preliminary to laying out the plans for the first buildings, salt wells, railroad connections and other essentials for the manufacturing concern. The progress of the Diamond Alkali Company has since become a most important part of the industrial history of northern Ohio. The facilities of the company at the site chosen by Mr. Windecker have constantly grown until they now occupy more than one hundred acres of land. This growth, from its very beginning, was closely supervised by Mr. Windecker.

Starting with him and one assistant, the plant gradually increased in size to become the largest industrial concern in Lake County, Ohio, giving employment at times to as many as two thousand persons. Clifton Nichols Windecker for many years had been vice-president in charge of manufacturing of the Diamond Alkali Company, being recognized as the titular head of the Fairport plant. Through his ability and leadership he was instrumental in developing this plant from a very small beginning into a great organization. He held many other important offices in various business enterprises. He served as president of the Thunder Bay Quarries Company, at Alpena, Michigan; vice-president of the Standard Portland Cement Company; president of the Lake County Gas Company, which supplies gas for several northern Ohio counties; and as a director of the First National Bank of Painesville.

In June, 1936, after a period of more than twenty-six years of devoted and very pleasant service to the Diamond Alkali Company, Mr. Windecker resigned his office of vice-president in charge of manufacturing, at which time he partially retired from active business. But to him his life's work was never actually "work," and he often referred to his earlier hard and tedious labors, as well as to his most important work in later years, as "fun." Therefore, he never actually retired from business activities; and after his resignation from the Diamond Alkali Company, he maintained an office in Cleveland where he did considerable industrial research.

At the time of his retirement from the Diamond Alkali Company, Mr. Windecker was highly praised by those with whom he had been associated who called particular attention to the interest he had always displayed in the welfare of the employees of the firm. He always had time for a word with any worker, and his attitude of understanding and helpfulness was greatly appreciated by those who had gone to him when needing help and advice.

Mr. Windecker was an attendant and liberal supporter of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Painesville, and served that church for two terms as a trustee. During his college days, he became a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity and was well known and greatly admired by his fraternity brothers throughout the entire United States. He was also an active member of the Columbia

University Club, of New York City. He took great pride and interest in his fine farm on Blackmore Road, three miles east of Painesville. This farm, with more than seventeen hundred feet of beautiful lake front, was a particular hobby of Mr. Windecker's and, while his residence was on Mentor Avenue in Painesville, many of his happiest hours, especially during his later years, were spent in activities concerned with his farm. He was always fond of healthy, outdoor life and of travel, and with Mrs. Windecker greatly enjoyed their various trips to Europe and to the South during the winters. He was a good tennis player and played regularly until near the close of his life. Although, all during his more active years, he was a very busy man, putting in long hours at his work, he did find time to devote to outside interests, and as before enumerated, held important offices in other successful business enterprises. His long years of intense activity made it difficult for him to relax and as previously indicated, he continued active until the close of his very useful life.

The sudden and unexpected death of Clifton Nichols Windecker was an occasion of profound sorrow and regret throughout the entire community and wherever he was known. He was a gentleman in the highest and loftiest meaning of that term. To his family and to those who knew him best, his chief qualities appeared as a benevolent heart, which displayed itself through channels calculated to produce the greatest good to his fellowmen, and an honesty of purpose which made his life so far-reaching in its effects upon humanity in general. These traits of Mr. Windecker's character are more fittingly put forth in a letter received by the Rev. W. B. Robinson, pastor of Mr. Windecker's church, from a member of the Windecker family and read by the Rev. Mr. Robinson at the funeral services. This letter said in part:

> His greatest aims in life were to mete out justice to all, to reward those who strove honestly to accomplish things, to give freely to those in distress and need, kindly guidance and substantial aid. His greatest gladness in life was to enjoy the happiness of others and to share and lighten their grief.
>
> Above all, to those of us who remain, he has left the unforgettable memories of his kindness and unselfish deeds. To those of us who loved

him dearly, the lasting memories of his utterly unselfish devotion will never fade.

The Rev. W. W. Dietrich, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Warren, Ohio, who was formerly pastor of Mr. Windecker's church in Painesville, and who also officiated at the impressive funeral services, said in part:

> Individuals such as Mr. Windecker present the truths of life. They are equipped mentally and physically for their work. Mr. Windecker was capable of carrying the heavy burden he bore and his generosity was felt by the church, industry, community and his family.

Thus we sum up the life story of one of nature's noblemen, and it is, indeed, a privilege to strive to keep alive the memory and the highly meritorious deeds of such a man as Clifton Nichols Windecker.

Clifton Nichols Windecker married, June 6, 1899, Esther Gross. (Gross—American Line—IX.)

Children:

1. Robert Erwin, born at Barberton, Ohio, November 28, 1900; died May 4, 1943. He was graduated from Painesville, Ohio, High School and Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio; went to Germany with his wife in 1926 to continue his studies and at Munich in 1929 received his degree of Doctor of Engineering in Chemistry; at his death was president and director of operations of Clifton Products, Inc., of Painesville, Ohio, producers of beryllium products; married, August 9, 1926, Louise Aldrich, born at Leavittsburg, Ohio, September 2, 1902; children:
   i. Sylvia, born at Munich, Germany, October 4, 1928.
   ii. Dorle, born at Painesville, Ohio, August 16, 1930.
   iii. Robert Aldrich, born at Painesville, Ohio, December 15, 1941.
2. Irene Jeannette, born at Barberton, Ohio, April 14, 1905; attended Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio, and was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; married, April 24, 1928, José M. Alonso, who was born at San Sebastian, Spain, March 28, 1890, and is a world-famous tennis expert and former captain of

the Spanish Davis Cup Team, which came to the United States as Spain's representative in the World Amateur Tennis Championship matches; they reside in San Francisco, California; children:

i. Jeannette, born at Evanston, Illinois, December 21, 1930.

ii. José Ramón, born at San Francisco, California, July 26, 1941.

3. Charles Edward, born at Barberton, Ohio, September 23, 1908; was graduated from Painesville, Ohio, High School and Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio; is secretary and treasurer of Clifton Products, Inc., of Painesville, Ohio, which Robert and Charles organized and named after their father, whose first name was Clifton; married, June 21, 1937, Mae Noling, who was born at Cleveland, Ohio, December 22, 1912; children:

i. John Charles, born at Painesville, Ohio, April 13, 1940.

ii. Judy, born at Painesville, Ohio, April 20, 1943.

(Family records.)

La Grose
(Gross)

LA GROSE (GROSS) ARMS

Arms—Sable, on a fesse between three mullets pierced argent, as many crosses-crosslet gules.

Crest—On a ducal coronet a talbot passant proper, collared and lined or.

Motto—*Teneo tenuere majores.* (I hold what my ancestors held.)

(Arms in possession of the family.)

Gross

ROSS, as a surname, with its variants, Gros, Grose, Grosse, and Groce, is derived from the nickname, meaning "great or big," as to stature, from the French *gros*. The name appears on early English records; the earliest instance being on the Hundred Rolls of County Oxford, in 1273, where it is recorded as Almaricus Grossus, and John le Gros. It appears also on the Hundred Rolls of County Bedford in the same year as Jordan le Gros.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.* Lower: *Patronymica Britannica.*)

The Family in England

I

SIR WILLIAM Le GROS, first of this line to be of record, is first mentioned in 1312, when he is named in the will of Sir Simon de Forneals de Pelham, Knt. He married Elianor, whose surname is not known. They were the parents of a son *Walter,* of whom further.

(Records of the Gross Family, compiled by Gustave Anjou for R. J. Gross.)

II

WALTER GROSS, as the name was spelled, son of William and Elianor le Gros, was the father of:

1. Robert.
2. *Hugo*, of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

III

HUGO GROSS, son of Walter Gross, married Alecia, whose parentage is not known.

Children:

1. William.
2. Thomas.
3. John.
4. *Oliver* (*1*), of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

IV

OLIVER (1) GROSS, son of Hugo and Alecia Gross, married and had *Oliver* (*2*), of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

V

OLIVER (2) GROSS, son of Oliver (1) Gross, possessed several manors. He was among the retinue of the Earl of Suffolk at the battle of Agincourt in 1415. He married and was the father of:

1. *William* (*1*), of whom further.
2. Jean, died April 14, 1456; married Peronette de Roye. (*Ibid.*)

VI

WILLIAM (1) GROSS, son of Oliver (2) Gross, was born at Gand, June 8, 1423. He married, in 1445, Helene d'Udekem.

Children:

1. Jean, married Juwette, daughter of Gerard de Corswarem.
2. *William* (*2*), of whom further.
3. Helene, married Mr. Waroux.
4. Eustace, born in 1453, died in 1473.
5. Humbert. (*Ibid.*)

VII

WILLIAM (2) GROSS, son of William (1) and Helene (d'Udekem) Gross, was born about 1451. He emigrated to England from France in 1485.

He had letters of denization as "Guillaume le Gross, de la Noue," and as being in England two years. They were dated May 3, 1487.

William (2) Gross married Marie Duges, widow of Auguste Brizard.

Children:

1. *John* (*1*), of whom further.
2. Marie, married Francois Dufrou.
3. Francois, born August 13, 1487; posthumous child. (*Ibid.*)

VIII

JOHN (1) GROSS, son of William (2) and Marie (Duges-Brizard) Gross, was born May 4, 1484, in Noue, France, and died in England in 1515. He came with his parents to England in 1485, and evidently came into possession of the estates in Norfolk and Suffolk, which had been in the family for generations, as his children had these lands from their parents, "of Norfolk and Lichard, Cornwall."

John (1) Gross married, in 1510, Margaret Hudson, daughter of Thomas Hudson, of Lichard Cornwall.

Children:

1. *John* (*2*), of whom further.
2. William, born September 6, 1512; married Margaret, surname not known, who was buried at Kelsagh, Suffolk, January 22, 1565.
3. Thomas, born in 1513. (*Ibid.*)

IX

JOHN (2) GROSS, son of John (1) and Margaret (Hudson) Gross, was born in 1511, and was buried at Kelsagh, Suffolk, August 30, 1586. He married, September 14, 1539, at Kelsagh, Margery Candle.

Children:

1. Thomas.
2. George, baptized July 3, 1540; married, September 11, 1581, Brigett Storke; (second) Alice Downing, daughter of Richard Downing.
3. John, buried November 21, 1554.

4. Cathryne, baptized April 1, 1545.
5. Mary, baptized June 16, 1547.
6. Phylyse, baptized February 20, 1548, buried May 20, 1549.
7. John (again), baptized November 24, 1549; married Dionis Felton, daughter of John Felton, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.
8. Abra(ham), baptized April 5, 1551, died and was buried November 22, 1593.
9. Margery, baptized June 25, 1554.
10. *William,* of whom further.
11. Nycolas, baptized December 6, 1556, was buried December 16, 1557.
12. Samuell, baptized April 4, 1563.
13. Raynold, baptized August 25, 1565. (*Ibid.*)

X

WILLIAM GROSS, son of John (2) and Margery (Candle) Gross, was baptized in Kelsagh, Suffolk, July 6, 1555. He married Mary, whose surname is not known, and who was buried October 28, 1587.

Children:

1. William, baptized October 25, 1579.
2. Zacharie, baptized April 16, 1581.
3. Marie, baptized March 24, 1582.
4. John, baptized March 21, 1584; buried April 16, 1586.
5. *Isaac,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

The Family in America

I

ISAAC GROSS, the progenitor of this line in America, was born November 19, 1585, in Kelsagh, County Suffolk, England, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1649. Accompanied by his wife and children, Isaac Gross came to Boston, from Cornwall, England, before 1635. With him, or soon afterward, came his brother, Edmund Gross, a seafaring man. All the colonial families of Gross are descended from these two brothers.

By occupation Isaac Gross was brewer, but when he was admitted to the First Church in Boston, Massachusetts, on April 17, 1636, he was recorded as "an husbandman." In 1636, he was granted land in "a great allotment of land at Muddy River" (now Brookline, Massachusetts). On April 17, 1637, Isaac Gross, with others, was appointed to look after the gates and fences. He became involved with the Wheelwright secession by joining the Antinomians. Because of this John Wheelwright, Isaac Gross, and others were disarmed on November 20, 1637. He was dismissed from the First Church to that of Exeter, January 6, 1638. He removed there and became a leading figure in that community. However, he returned later to Boston where he owned a large amount of real estate. In the "Book of Possessions," he was recorded as having "one house bounded with William Pierce on the south and the east, Edward Bendall west, and the cove on the north"; also "a house and garden about ½ an acre"; and also "a house and garden." In the records he was styled "Mr." which indicates that he was a prominent man in the community and its society. The Boston town records give the following for December 14, 1635: "Isaac Grosse allotment of 50 acres, being 80 rodd in length to the southwest and northeast."

One of the largest estates of his time was disposed of in his will, dated May 29, 1649, and probated June 5, 1649, of which an abstract is:

> 29th day, 3 mon. 1649, Isaak Grosse of Boston, Brewer. Being sicke, etc.
>
> To wife, the house I now live in, with the onset and one hundred pounds starling. £12 in money, the other in goods.
>
> Unto Edmund Grosse £200.
> Unto Clement Grosse £100.
> Unto Matthew Grosse £100.
> Unto Mr. John Cotton, teacher of the Church of Boston £10.
> To Philemon Pormort of Wells £10.
> To Willm Mardayle of Wells £5.
> To George Bayles of Boston £5.
> To my grandchild Isaak Grosse £20.
> To my grandchildren, Hannah and Susanna Grosse each £5.
> To my grandchild Tho. Grosse £10.

To the child which my son Clement's wife goeth withall, if born alive £5.

To my wife besides the above mentioned my servant an Indyan, named Lewes.

My son, Edmund, executor.

Witness hereunto

THO: MARSHALL
ISAAC WAKER.

The Testator, I. GROSSE.

Isaac Gross married, in England, Ann, whose surname is not known. She married (second), August 15, 1658, Samuel Sheere or Shears. Some records say Isaac Gross married, August 4, 1612, Mary Howard, daughter of Clement Howard.

Children:

1. Edmund, born May 16, 1613, in England, died in May, 1655; married (first) Katherine, surname not known; (second) Ann, surname not known.
2. Mary, born February 20, 1614.
3. Matthew, born May 3, 1615, in England, died in 1694, in Boston, Massachusetts; married (first), October 5, 1652, Mary Trott, daughter of John Trott; (second) Ellener, surname not known.
4. *Clement,* of whom further.

(S. P. Bradshaw: *The Descendants of Ezra Carter Gross and His Line of Descent from Isaac Gross* (typed MSS.), pp. 1-3, 5. *Massachusetts Bay Colony Records,* Vol. I, p. 211. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. VII, p. 228. *History of Hingham, Massachusetts,* Vol. II, pp. 279-281. Records of the Gross Family compiled by Gustave Anjou for R. J. Gross.)

II

CLEMENT GROSS, son of Isaac Gross, was born in England, February 18, 1616, and was still living in Boston, October 10, 1683. He accompanied his father to New England previous to 1635. Like him, Clement Gross followed the occupation of brewer. In 1658 he was a licensed inn-holder, and the license was renewed every year following, up to, and including, 1678. Such a license

was given only to a responsible and respected citizen of the community. On February 5, 1669, he made a bond, with James Oliver and Richard Callicot as securities, to act as administrator of the estate of his son Clement Gross, Jr. The witnesses were Thomas Weld and Grace Bendall.

In the year 1677, Clement Gross declared to the court that through the influence of his wife and friends, he was drawn into signing an instrument, which he did not understand, and which left him nothing to pay his debts. The court took the matter under consideration and on May 23, 1677, it is recorded that:

> Wee, whose names are underwritten, being feoffees in trust for ye children within mentioned in this deed, upon the motion of the honoured Generall Court, now assembled ye 23 May, 1677, doe hereby renounce our trust and any right to the within mentioned premises for the said children, and ourselves, as we are concerned therein, not doubting but the Gen^rall Court will settle our estate upon the children aequall with y^e of Clement Gross, his other children, and see that they will be brought up during y^r nonage, Boston 23 May 1676.
>
> Witness
>
> THOMAS GROSS — RICHARD CALLICOTT
> JOHN WILLIAMS — SAMUEL NORDEN.

On October 15, 1679, the court, in answer to his petition, granted him liberty to sell his own lands.

Clement Gross married (first), before 1649, Mary, whose surname is not known; (second) Ann, surname not known, who died between 1671 and 1676.

Children of first marriage:

1. *Simon,* of whom further.
2. Elizabeth, born January 30, 1653; died September 1, 1656.
3. Edmund, born March 9, 1655-56, died young.
4. Elizabeth (again), born March 5, 1658-59.
5. William, born March 3, 1665-66.
6. Clement.
7. Isaac.

Children of second marriage:

8. Edmund (again), born September 26 or 27, 1669, in Boston, died March 13, 1728, at Hingham, Massachusetts; married Martha, whose surname is not known.
9. Ann, born March 18, 1671; married, November 12, 1696, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, Walter Gutridge.

(S. P. Bradshaw: *The Descendants of Ezra Carter Gross and His Line of Descent from Isaac Gross* (typed MSS.), pp. 5, 9, 10, 13. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. IX, p. 311; Vol. X, pp. 219, 220. *Massachusetts Bay Colony Records,* Vol. V, pp. 150, 247. *History of Hingham, Massachusetts,* Vol. II, p. 280. Records of the Gross Family compiled by Gustave Anjou for R. J. Gross.)

III

SIMON GROSS, son of Clement and Mary Gross, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, about 1650, and died at Hingham, Massachusetts, April 26, 1696. He is generally supposed to have been the son of Clement, but some believe that he was the son of Edmund, brother of Clement. However, it is certain that Simon was the grandson of Isaac Gross.

As early as 1675, Simon Gross moved to Hingham, where he was a cordwainer, though sometimes styled "boatman." He resided on South Street in Hingham. From there he served in King Philip's War in 1675-76. His widow was appointed to administer his estate, amounting to £196 5s. 3d.

Simon Gross married, October 23, 1675, Mary Bond, born December 16, 1657, daughter of John and Hester (Blakely) Bond.

Children, all born at Hingham, Massachusetts:

1. Simon, born August 11, 1676.
2. Thomas, born February 4, 1677-78; married (first), December 29, 1705, Elizabeth Hincks, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, died June 7, 1708; married (second), October 13, 1709, Experience Freeman.
3. John, born April 3, 1681.
4. Josiah, born August 2, 1683; married, March 13, 1717, Susannah Howard.

5. *Micah,* of whom further.
6. Alice, born April 26, 1689; married, intentions published August 21, 1714, John Crowell.
7. Abigail, born June 28, 1692; married, intentions published August 18, 1716, Nathaniel Smith.
8. Isaac, was drowned May 30, 1742; married, September 9, 1725, Dorothy Cobb.
9. A child.

(S. P. Bradshaw: *The Descendants of Ezra Carter Gross and His Line of Descent from Isaac Gross* (typed MSS.), pp. 13, 15, 16, 17. *History of Hingham, Massachusetts,* Vol. II, p. 280. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. II, p. 254. S. Rich: *Truro—Cape Cod,* second edition, p. 529. G. M. Bodge: *Soldiers in King Philip's War,* p. 449. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

IV

MICAH GROSS, son of Simon and Mary (Bond) Gross, was born February 20, 1685, at Hingham, Massachusetts, and died October 8, 1753, at Truro, Massachusetts, aged sixty-eight. He moved from Hingham to Truro between 1709 and 1713, with his wife, Mary, and son, Simon. There he was admitted to the church on May 1, 1726, and on the same day Hannah, his second wife, owned the covenant, but wasn't admitted to the church until April 21, 1728. Micah Gross was referred to as "a mariner." In Truro he was moderator at a meeting of the land proprietors.

His will, which was dated May 27, 1753, and proved December 4, 1753, mentioned his wife, Hannah, and children Simon, Ebenezer, Israel, Mary Stevens, Josiah (Jonah), Benjamin, Hannah, and John. His son, John, was "to learn the mariner's art." To grandson Micah, son of Josiah Gross, was given a silver-headed cane.

Micah Gross married (first) Mary, whose surname is not known, died at Truro, July 16, 1724, in her thirty-fifth year. He married (second), August 20, 1725, Hannah Freeman, born May 3, 1704, at Eastham, Massachusetts, died January 13, 1758, at Truro, aged fifty-four.

Children of first marriage:

1. *Simon,* of whom further.
2. Ebenezer, born August 17, 1713, baptized at Truro, December 6, 1713; married, February 12, 1736, Abigail Treat.
3. Israel, born April 28, 1718, baptized June 1, 1718, at Truro, died October 19, 1788; married (first), in 1740, Elizabeth Rich; (second), December 2, 1762, Lydia Paine.
4. Mary, born June 9, 1720, baptized July 24, 1720; married, June 11, 1741, Richard Stevens, Jr.

Children of second marriage:

5. Micah, born February 26, 1726-27, baptized the same day at Truro; was lost at sea.
6. Jonah, born December 14, 1728, baptized at Truro, December 22, 1728; married, December 21, 1749, Dorcas Dyer.
7. Joseph, born April 26, 1731, baptized May 9, 1731; was lost at sea.
8. Benjamin, born September 6, 1733, baptized September 9, 1733, died at sea in 1759; married, March 17, 1757, Ruth Dyer.
9. Hannah, born in February, 1735-36, baptized February 15, 1735-36, died in infancy.
10. Hannah (again), born March 17, 1740-41, baptized April 5, 1741; married, March 20, 1760, John Ridley.
11. John, born February 6, 1744, baptized April 1, 1744, died January 12, 1823, aged seventy-nine; married (first) Elizabeth, whose surname is not known; (second) Mrs. Susanna (Lombard) Snow, who died October 22, 1828.

(S. P. Bradshaw: *The Descendants of Ezra Carter Gross and His Line of Descent from Isaac Gross* (typed MSS.), pp. 15, 18-20. *History of Hingham, Massachusetts,* Vol. II, p. 280. *The Mayflower Descendant,* Vol. IX, p. 55. S. Rich: *Truro—Cape Cod,* p. 530. F. Freeman: *The History of Cape Cod,* Vol. II, p. 682. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

V

CAPTAIN SIMON GROSS, son of Micah and Mary Gross, was born May 2, 1709, at Hingham, Massachusetts, and died February 23, 1796, at Leb-

anon, Connecticut, at the age of eighty-seven. He was brought by his parents from Hingham to Truro. He owned the covenant April 25, 1731, and his first wife, Elizabeth, was admitted to full communion June 3, 1733. His second wife, Phebe, was admitted to full communion at Truro, October 27, 1752. When the family had removed, between 1751 and 1753, to Lebanon, Connecticut, she was dismissed to the church there on October 30, 1757. He continued to live in Lebanon, where he died and was buried in the Lebanon Burying Grounds. His grave was the first one in Lebanon to be marked as that of "a Revolutionary Soldier."[1] The inscription on his tombstone reads:

In Memory of
CAPT. SIMON GROSSE
who died Feby. 23, 1796
in ye 87th year of his age.

Death is a debt
To nature due
which I have paid
and so must you.

He served as a lieutenant on the Continental frigate "Confederacy" when she was dismasted and probably was with her when she was captured. The frigate, of thirty-six guns, was built on the Thames below Norwich, and launched in 1778. On October 20, 1779, she sailed from Philadelphia for France having on board as passengers the French Minister Gerard, and the newly appointed American Minister to Spain the Hon. John Jay. On the seventh of November, the vessel encountered a great storm and lost all her masts and sails, and was obliged to make her way to Martinique, reaching that port December eighteenth. On being refitted the "Confederacy" put to sea again, but met a British seventy-four and was captured in March or April, 1781. She was taken to Charleston, South Carolina, which was then in the enemy's possession.

Captain Simon Gross married (first), July 24, 1729, Elizabeth Treat, born January 8, 1711-12, daughter of Samuel Treat of Truro, Massachusetts. He married (second), February 14, 1749, Mrs. Phebe (Knowles) Collins. (Knowles V.)

Rev. Thomas Gross and Wife

Children of first marriage:

1. Simon, baptized April 25, 1731; married, September 18, 1755, Lydia Hinckley.
2. Samuel, baptized September 2, 1733, died in infancy.
3. Elizabeth, born in 1735.

Children of second marriage:

4. Samuel (again), born May 2, 1751, baptized May 19, 1751, died February 7, 1825; married Hannah Owen.
5. John, born July 18, 1753, at Lebanon, Connecticut.
6. Micah, born March 1, 1755, at Lebanon, died August 19, 1775.
7. Jonah, born January 13, 1757, at Lebanon; married, June 22, 1780, Sarah Ladd.
8. *Thomas,* of whom further.
9. Israel, born October 4, 1760.
10. Phebe, born August 8, 1762.
11. Elizabeth, born March 16, 1764; married Aaron Bunce.

(S. P. Bradshaw: *The Descendants of Ezra Carter Gross and His Line of Descent from Isaac Gross* (typed MSS.), pp. 21-25. S. Rich: *Truro—Cape Cod,* p. 530. *Records of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution,* p. 601. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

VI

REV. THOMAS GROSS, son of Captain Simon and Phebe (Knowles-Collins) Gross, was born November 12, 1758, at Lebanon, Connecticut, and died March 18, 1843, at Batavia, New York. He saw service in the Revolution, as a young man, in the 12th Regiment, under Colonel Mason. His record appears on a pay abstract for a guard kept in Lebanon. Another record of service shows he was enlisted as follows:

> Thomas Gross, in company enlisted as an independent company (Record of Council of Safety August 16, 1776.)
>
> Travel Role of Capt. Walter Hyde's Co. in Col. Erastus Woolcot's Reg. of Militia, from Lebanon to New York, travel 150 miles.
>
> Camp near Kings Bridge, September 21, 1776.
>
> JOSEPH LEECH CLARK
> JOHN VAUGHN Lieut.

Thomas Gross studied divinity and graduated from Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1784, with a Master of Arts degree. On June 7, 1786, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Hartford, Vermont. He preached the election sermon before the Legislature of Vermont, in Woodstock, October 18, 1807. He was a member of the Board of Censors until February, 1808. After this he removed to Batavia, New York, where he died. He was an able preacher and well known throughout the State. The *Keeseville Herald, dated* April 28, 1829, said of Rev. Thomas Gross that he was "a man of genius and a scholar."

Rev. Thomas Gross married (first), May 4, 1786, Judith Carter, died June 28, 1790, daughter of Dr. Ezra and Ruth (Eastman) Carter of Concord, New Hampshire. He married (second), September 3, 1791, Rhoda (Marsh) Pitkin, of an old and distinguished New England family. (Marsh VII.) Rev. Thomas Gross married (third), June 22, 1807, Rebecca Pitkin, who died August 14, 1820. He married (fourth), December 16, 1823, Phebe Dow, who died December 8, 1826; married (fifth), August 14, 1827, Cynthia Porter.

Children of first marriage:

1. Ezra Carter, born July 11, 1787, at Hartford, Vermont, died April 9, 1829, at Albany, New York; married, February 2, 1815, Phebe Barnes Fisher.
2. Thomas, born March 5, 1789; was for several years associated with Mr. Wells in the mercantile business in Hartford.

Children of second marriage:

3. *Pitkin,* of whom further.
4. Horace, born March 25, 1794, died unmarried in 1819.

Children of third marriage:

5. Caroline, born March 26, 1808.
6. Cicero, born March 19, 1810.
7. George, born March 22, 1812.
8. Eliza, born March 24, 1815.
9. Susan, born October 20, 1819, died in 1820.

(S. P. Bradshaw: *The Descendants of Ezra Carter Gross and His Line of Descent from Isaac Gross* (typed MSS.), pp. 22, 26, 27. *New England Histor-*

Rebecca (Corey) Gross

Dr. Pitkin Gross

ical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XV, p. 224; Vol. XVII, p. 39. W. H. Tucker: *History of Hartford, Vermont,* pp. 359, 360. Records in possession of descendants of the family, citing: *Revolutionary Rolls and Lists, 1775-1783,* pp. 149, 182; compiled by the Connecticut Historical Society. Family records.)

VII 1704951

DR. PITKIN GROSS, son of Rev. Thomas and Rhoda (Marsh-Pitkin) Gross, was born September 2, 1792, at Hartford, Vermont, and died at Brighton, Northumberland County, Ontario, Canada, September 20, 1873, "aged eighty-two years." At the early age of nineteen he was graduated as a Doctor of Medicine from Dartmouth College in 1811. The War of 1812 gave him that coolness and success as a surgeon, which was of so much use to him in later life. He served as one of the regimental surgeons to the army in New York. At the close of the war, he settled in Palmyra, New York, where he practiced his profession until 1817. In the following year he went to Canada, settling at the head of the Bay of Quinta, at the Carrying Place, which at that time was one of the most important places between Kingston and Toronto. In 1819 he went to Toronto, then called "Muddy York," to take an examination in medicine. On January 18, 1822, he was appointed surgeon to the 2d Regiment, Prince Edward Militia.

He had to travel by horseback through rough country and wilderness. He, with two others, out of some eighteen candidates, passed the examination given by the Canadian boards. All the time he practiced he had to travel in unsettled country, along ways that were impassable for a horse. For all the dangers and difficulties he had to pass through he never met with a serious accident. Dr. Gross was often spoken of, by the older inhabitants, with the most marked respect, and as being a kind and skillful physician. His visits, whether for sickness or social calls, were always well appreciated.

After residing at the Carrying Place for twenty-five years he moved to Brighton, Canada, where he lived the remainder of his life. He continued in active practice until 1868 when he had a stroke, which forced him to retire in 1870. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church until the end of his days.

Dr. Pitkin Gross married, in 1815, Rebecca Corey. (Corey—American Line—VII.)

Children:

1. Robert E., born March 10, 1817.
2. Amanda Corey, born January 21, 1820.
3. Horace, born October 8, 1821.
4. Samuel P., born July 25, 1823.
5. John G., born August 3, 1825.
6. *Benjamin Sayre,* of whom further.
7. Sarah, born September 7, 1829.
8. Thomas, born August 10, 1831, died in infancy.
9. Caroline R., born April 21, 1833.
10. William H., born December 21, 1835.
11. James M., born August 15, 1837.
12. Emily, born April 14, 1839.
13. Albert, born March 10, 1841.

(Records in possession of the family.)

VIII

BENJAMIN SAYRE GROSS, son of Dr. Pitkin and Rebecca (Corey) Gross, was born at Brighton, Canada, August 31, 1827, and died August 12, 1894, at Detroit, Michigan. He was of Jackson, Michigan, and later of Detroit, Michigan, having moved there about 1875. Shortly after coming to Detroit, Benjamin Sayre Gross joined the old Lafayette Street Methodist Episcopal Church and soon became very prominent in church work in that city. He was also prominent there as a business man, but his pastor said that Mr. Gross was always willing to neglect his business affairs when his time and efforts were necessary for work connected with his church. He later identified himself with the Fort Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in which, for years, he was a very efficient class leader. When the Preston Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, Benjamin Sayre Gross was a member of the building committee and was a trustee of that church from its founding. His pastor also said that Mr. Gross,

Benjamin Sayre Gross

Irene Augusta (Quigley) Gross

aided by the coöperation and complete sympathy of his wife, always kept an open house at his beautiful home to the Methodist ministers and in that home was found a fine hospitality rarely equalled. At the time of Benjamin Sayre Gross' death, it was written of him that a fitting motto for him would be:

"For Christ and the Church."

Benjamin Sayre Gross married, in October, 1855, at Tiffin, Ohio, Irene Augusta Quigley. (Quigley III.)

Children:

1. Edward Merwin, born May 26, 1856, died in Sydney, Australia, December 16, 1921.
2. Clinton, born in 1858, and died in 1864.
3. *Esther,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

IX

ESTHER GROSS, daughter of Benjamin Sayre and Irene Augusta (Quigley) Gross, was born in Jackson, Michigan, February 8, 1873. She attended Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and is a trustee of that university, of which her grandfather, John Polk Quigley, was one of the founders.

She married Clifton Nichols Windecker. (Windecker IV.) *(Ibid.)*

Quigley

QUIGLEY, as a surname, with its variant Quickley, is of Celtic origin. In derivation it is baptismal from Irish *O'Coigligh* or *O'Cuigligh,* meaning grandson or descendant of Coigleach or Cuigleach. Harrison gives Quickley as being of English derivation from locality, meaning the dweller at the quick-tree or the quick-grass lea or meadow.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.* Harrison: *Surnames of the United Kingdom.)*

I

JOSEPH MURPHY QUIGLEY, the first of this line to be of definite record, was born in 1777-78, in Pennsylvania, and died in Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio, April 30, 1873, aged ninety-five years and six months. In the year 1810, he came to Black River, in Lorain County, Ohio, from York, Pennsylvania. He arrived the same time as Jacob Shupe, Henry and George Kelso. In 1822, he purchased land from Shupe and erected a log house where the stone house of his son George W. Quigley stands. One account says that he came from Washington County, Pennsylvania, but according to the following administration bond for the estate of John Quigley, Mercer County, Pennsylvania was their previous abode. An abstract of the bond is as follows:

> Know all men by these presents that we,
>
> Caleb Ormsby, as principal and Josiah Harris and Joseph Quigley as surety, of the County of Lorain in the State of Ohio, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Ohio, in the penalty of 100 dollars to

the payment of which sum, well and truly to be made to the said State of Ohio, we do bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators. jointly and severally, by these presents, Sealed with our seals and dated 27th of September in the year of 1828. The conditions of the above obligation is such That if the above Caleb Ormsby, Administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattels, rights and credits which were John Quigley's, late of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, deceased, shall well and faithfully perform all and singular, the duties required of them by law, as administrator, as aforesaid, then the above bond shall be void. otherwise to be, and remain in full force and virtue, in law.

Signed and Sealed in the presence of

EDSON BONNEY
R(?)OPWELL CROKER.

CALEB ORMSBY
JOSIAH HARRIS
JOSEPH QUIGLEY

It is probable that the John Quigley, mentioned in the above bond, was the father of Joseph Quigley.

In his will, dated July 6, 1854, probated May 18, 1873, Joseph Quigley made bequests to his wife, to son George W. two-thirds of his property, to sons James and John, to daughters Esther Quigley, Emily, wife of George Glover, to Annie W. McLoud. The dates of his family are from the Quigley monument in the Cleveland Cemetery at Amherst, Ohio.

Joseph Murphy Quigley married, about 1800, Mary Polk, born in 1777 and died December 7, 1860, aged eighty-three years.

Children:

1. William D., died September 29, 1802, aged one month.
2. Esther, born December 4, 1803, died February 13, 1895; was the first school teacher in Amherst.
3. James, born September 15, 1804, died December 11, 1874; was a doctor practicing in Vermilion; married, May 3, 1841, Deborah Johnson.
4. Catherine, died August 15, 1810, aged one year and three months.
5. *John,* of whom further.
6. Mary Ann, died January 27, 1825, aged fourteen.

7. Joseph Beatty, born July 14, 1813, died November 18, 1884, went to Iowa.
8. Samuel, died October 26, 1824, aged nine years.
9. Emily, born April 15, 1819, died February 9, 1881; married George Glover.
10. George W., born August 27, 1821, died February 19, 1907; was a wealthy and leading citizen of Amherst, Ohio; married Annie McLoud.
11. Henrietta, died July 21, 1833, aged nine years and twenty-one days.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

DR. JOHN POLK QUIGLEY, son of Joseph Murphy and Mary (Polk) Quigley, was born March 21, 1810, and died December 21, 1884, at Ashville, North Carolina. He was long prominent in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was one of the founders of Ohio Wesleyan University.

Dr. John Polk Quigley married, October 11, 1833, Irene Augusta Merwin. (Merwin VI.)

Children:

1. John Powers, born April 10, 1835, baptized November 15, 1835, at Vermilion.
2. *Irene Augusta,* of whom further.
3. William Merwin, born June 16, 1841, baptized at Milton.
4. Melville Bond, born January 15, 1845, at Mount Vernon, died in 1851. (*Ibid.*)

III

IRENE AUGUSTA QUIGLEY, daughter of Dr. John Polk and Irene Augusta (Merwin) Quigley, was born June 6, 1837, baptized August 30, 1837 at Perkins, Ohio, and died April 18, 1907. She married Benjamin Sayre Gross. (Gross—American Line—VIII.) *(Ibid.)*

Merwin

I

ILES (1) MERWIN, emigrant ancestor of this line in America, was born in North Wales, in 1603, and died in 1697, at Milford, Connecticut. He came to New England in 1630, on the ship "Mary and John." Here he settled in Milford, Connecticut, where he became owner of large tracts of land on the shore of Long Island Sound. One of these tracts is now known as Pond Point or Merwin's Point. He was a tanner by trade, as is shown by the first entry of the Merwin name in the town history. This was on January 10, 1654, when he received a grant from the "Town of Milford to Tanner Miles Merwin, of a lot unto Ensign Bryans Ware house, by the harbor's side, for to build and improve his trade thereon." In February of 1657, he was granted by the General Court six acres of land. The inventory of his estate was dated May 12, 1697.

On August 28, 1889, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the town of Milford, a memorial was dedicated to honor the founders of the town. The form of the memorial was a stone bridge over the river, near the spot where the first mill was erected. The tower was built by private gifts and stones were engraved with the names of the founders. On stone Number 19 appears:

MILES MERWIN
obit. 1697
Sara His Wife.

Miles (1) Merwin married (first) Elizabeth (Baldwin) Canfield, who died July 10, 1664. He married (second) Sarah (Platt) Beach, died April 24, 1670,

daughter of Deacon Richard Platt, and widow of Thomas Beach. He married (third) Sarah Scofield, who died March 5, 1698, widow of Daniel Scofield.

Children of first marriage:

1. John, born in 1650.
2. Abigail, born in 1652.
3. Thomas, born in 1654, was of Norfolk.
4. Samuel, baptized August 21, 1656; married, in 1682, Sarah Wooden.
5. *Miles (2)*, of whom further.
6. Daniel, born June 30, 1661.

Children of second marriage:

7. Martha (twin), born January 23, 1665-66.
8. Maria (twin), born January 23, 1665-66
9. Hannah, born November 15, 1667.
10. Deborah (twin), born April 24, 1670.
11. Daniel (twin), born April 24, 1670.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

MILES (2) MERWIN, son of Miles (1) and Elizabeth (Canfield-Baldwin) Merwin, was born December 14, 1658. He married, September 20, 1681, Hannah (Wilmot) Miles, widow of Samuel Miles.

Children:

1. Ann, born in 1682.
2. Elizabeth, born January 10, 1683; married, November 8, 1705, Joseph Treat, son of Governor Robert Treat.
3. Miles.
4. *Daniel*, of whom further. *(Ibid.)*

III

DANIEL MERWIN, son of Miles (2) and Hannah (Wilmot-Miles) Merwin, was born in 1691, and died May 15, 1758. He moved to Durham, Connect-

icut, in 1721, where he became prominent in the town's affairs, and was called the Honorable Daniel Merwin. He purchased one hundred acres of land for £200 in the northwestern part of the town, as well as one hundred acres more in Haddam and Middletown for £500, part of which is now covered by Middlefield Reservoir. This land had never been occupied by any white man, and was part of a grant, made in 1689, from the General Court to Aaron Cook. This original deed of that date now is in possession of the family and is labeled "Deed of land in Cogonshake," from the Indian name "Coginchang" as it was called originally.

Daniel Merwin married, November 30, 1710, Sarah Botsford. (Botsford III.)

Children:

1. Ann, born November 20, 1712.
2. Daniel, born September 15, 1714.
3. Ann (again), born March 24, 1716.
4. Sarah, born June 10, 1718.
5. Miles, born November 29, 1719.
6. *Miles* (again), of whom further.
7. Elizabeth, born February 14, 1722-23. *(Ibid.)*

IV

LIEUTENANT MILES MERWIN, son of Daniel and Sarah (Botsford) Merwin, was born at Milford, Connecticut, March 29, 1720-21, and died at Durham, Connecticut, December 12, 1786. He saw much service during the Revolutionary War, being in a troop of horse that responded to all alarms. In October, 1757, he was "established" by the Colonial Assembly as cornet of a troop of horse of the 10th Regiment of Militia, afterwards the Connecticut State Troops. Cornet was the lowest commissioned officer in the cavalry service. In 1764 he was promoted to lieutenant in the same troop. This regiment continued its organization during the Revolutionary War and was frequently in service. It was in the battle at Danbury, and reënforced Washington on the Hudson. In 1780, Lieutenant Merwin was in Colonel James Wardsworth's regiment of militia on duty at West Point.

One of Lieutenant Merwin's descendants, H. G. Newton, Esq., of New Haven, now has the sword which is well established to have been carried by him during the Revolutionary War.

Upon his tombstone appears the following epitaph:

> In Memory of Lt. Miles Merwin, who having served his generation according to the will of God, through a useful life, finished his course on earth Dec. 12, 1786, in the 66th yr. of his age.

Lieutenant Miles Merwin married, June 30, 1743, Mary Talcott. (Talcott—American Line—IV.)

Children:

1. Miles, born May 1, 1744; married, November 4, 1767, Mary Parmelee.
2. Daniel, born May 30, 1746; married, December 14, 1769, Rebecca Seward; went with his brother, David, to Durham, New York, about 1788.
3. Job, born February 16, 1749.
4. Noah, born November 9, 1752.
5. Rhoda, born August 19, 1757.
6. Sarah, born June 7, 1760.
7. *David,* of whom further. *(Ibid.)*

V

DAVID MERWIN, son of Lieutenant Miles and Mary (Talcott) Merwin, was born February 10, 1763, and died at Penfield, Lorain County, Ohio, July 27, 1828. He went to Durham, New York, about 1788, with his brother, Daniel.

David Merwin married, February 11, 1789, at Chatham, Connecticut, Anner Bidwell, born June 10, 1770, died July 1, 1843, in Lorain County, Ohio.

Children:

1. Sophronia, born December 11, 1791, died at Oberlin, December 17, 1861, aged seventy.
2. Nancy, born January 10, 1793, died September 20, 1829; married David Cowles.
3. Ruth, born November 12, 1796, died April 21, 1866; married J. Blanchard.

4. Benjamin E., born January 19, 1799, died August 25, 1859, aged fifty-nine.
5. David, born September 18, 1801; married Eliza, surname not known, who died February 3, 1828, aged twenty-four.
6. George Everline, born January 22, 1806, died at Sacramento, California, October 22, 1868, aged sixty-two.
7. Caroline, born November 1, 1808.
8. *Irene Augusta,* of whom further.
9. Eliza, born February 3, 1828. *(Ibid.)*

VI

IRENE AUGUSTA MERWIN, daughter of David and Anner (Bidwell) Merwin, was born March 22; 1812, at Durham, Greene County, New York, and died December 18, 1884. She married Dr. John Polk Quigley. (Quigley II.)

(Ibid.)

Talcott

The Family in England

I

JOHN (1) TALCOTT, a descendant of the Warwickshire branch of the family, was living in Colchester, County Essex, England, previous to 1558.

John (1) Talcott married (first) a Miss Wells. He married (second) Marie Pullen, the mother of Thomas, who became the head of the English branch of the family.

Children of first marriage:

1. Robert.
2. *John (2)*, of whom further.
3. A daughter.

Children of second marriage:

4. Thomas.
5. John (again).

There were also four daughters.

(Publications of the Harleian Society: *Visitations of Essex*, p. 497. S. V. Talcott: *Talcott Pedigree in England and America*, p. 7, *et seq.* Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

JOHN (2) TALCOTT, son of John (1) and his first wife, was born before 1558, baptized October 4, 1562, and died in Braintree, County Essex, England,

in 1604. He married Anne Skinner, daughter of William Skinner, who survived him and married (second) "Moyses Wall."

Children:

1. *John (3)*, of whom further.
2. Rachel, died in 1623, unmarried.
3. Anne.
4. Mary.
5. Grace.
6. Sarah.

(S. V. Talcott: *Talcott Pedigree in England and America*, p. 14. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

The Family in America

I

JOHN (3) TALCOTT, son of John (2) and Anne (Skinner) Talcott, was born at Braintree, County Essex, England, about 1600, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1660. He came, with his wife and young son, to Boston, Massachusetts, with the Rev. Thomas Hooker's company which sailed from England June 22, 1632, and arrived September 16, 1632. The list of names was taken from an old book of records of emigrants now in Westminster Hall, London. John Talcott was admitted a freeman by the General Court, at Boston, Massachusetts, November 6, 1632, and was a representative to the General Court together with Messrs. Goodwin and Spencer for Newtown, May 14, 1634. At a general meeting of the town of Newtown, held February 4, 1634, he and Messrs. Haynes, Bradstreet and four others were chosen selectmen of Newtown to do the whole business of the town. He was one of the largest real estate owners of the town and in 1634 was listed as one "of those only who were considered townsmen." He is listed in the register book of Newtown for October 5, 1635, as owner of the following estates: "West End," which was his dwelling, "Oldfields," "The Neck," "OxMarsh," "Large Marsh," "Great Marsh," and "Windmill Marsh." John Talcott sold his possessions in Newtown

to Nicholas Danforth, May 1, 1636, and left Newtown in June. With the Rev. Thomas Hooker and his followers he went on foot through the wilderness to the Connecticut River, where they founded the town of Hartford, Connecticut. John Talcott served as a representative to the General Court from Hartford for many years, and was styled "the Worshipful Mr. John Talcott." He was one of a committee appointed May 1, 1637, to take into consideration the propriety of a war with the Pequot Indians, and upon whose recommendation war was declared. He was one of the chief magistrates of the Colony until his death, which occurred at his mansion, Main Street, Hartford, Connecticut. His will was dated August 12, 1659, and probated January 4, 1660. In it he named his wife, Dorothy, son, John, and grandson "John Talcott when he be 21."

John (3) Talcott married Dorothy Mott, daughter of John Mott, and granddaughter of Mark Mott.

Children:

1. *John (4),* of whom further.
2. Captain Samuel, born in 1635, in Newtown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts; married (first), November 7, 1661, Hannah Holyoke, daughter of Captain Elizure Holyoke; married (second), August 6, 1679, Mary, surname not known, died 1710-11, aged seventy-three.
3. Mary, married, June 28, 1649, Rev. John Russell, of Wethersfield.

(W. H. Gocher: *Wadsworth or the Charter Oak,* pp. 63, 64. *Historical Register of the Ancestors and Members of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia,* p. 526. Collection of the Connecticut Historical Society: *Talcott Papers,* Vol. IV, p. 369; Vol. V, pp. 124, 202. C. W. Manwaring: *Early Connecticut Probate Records,* p. 620. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN (4) TALCOTT, son of John (3) and Dorothy (Mott) Talcott, was born in Braintree, County Essex, England, about 1632, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, July 23, 1688. He was treasurer of the Colony of Connecticut, and his name appears on the charter which

King Charles II gave to the Colony in 1662. When it was received he, with Samuel Willys and John Allyn were appointed by the General Court to see that no harm was done to it. During King Philip's War he served as a major and lieutenant-colonel. He died about two months after Edmund Andros joined the government of the Colony to that of Massachusetts. He died intestate and his property, which inventoried at £2,232 3s 6d, was claimed by his oldest surviving son, Joseph Talcott, Governor of Connecticut from 1724 to 1741.

Lieutenant-Colonel John (4) Talcott married (first), October 29, 1650, Helena Wakeman, died June 21, 1674, daughter of John Wakeman of New Haven. He married (second), November 9, 1676, Mary Cook, daughter of Rev. John Cook, of New Haven.

Children of first marriage:

1. John, born November 24, 1651, died in infancy.
2. John (again), born December 14, 1653, died in 1683.
3. Elizabeth, born February 21, 1656; married Joseph Wadsworth.
4. Samuel, born August 21, 1658.
5. Mary, born April 26, 1661; married, as his second wife, Richard Edwards.
6. Dorothy, born February 20, 1667; married, December 31, 1691, Thomas Stoughton.
7. Joseph, born November 16, 1669; married Abigail Clark, of Milford.
8. Helena, born June 17, 1674; married Cyprian Nichols, of Hartford.

Children of second marriage:

9. Ruth, born September 12, 1677; married John Read.
10. Sarah, born November 16, 1679, died December 6, 1679.
11. Rachel, born February 23, 1681; married, March 21, 1700, Gershom Bulkley, of Fairfield.
12. Jonathan, born February 15, 1683-84, died before 1688.
13. *Hezekiah,* of whom further.

(S. V. Talcott: *Talcott Pedigree in England and America,* pp. 32, 53. N. Goodman: *Genealogical Notes,* p. 312. *Collection of the Connecticut Historical Society,* Vol. IX. W. H. Gocher: *Wadsworth or the Charter Oak,* p. 64. *American Genealogist,* Vol. XII, No. 3, p. 179. J. H. Trumbull: *Public Records of*

the Colony of Connecticut, May, 1678, pp. 229, 238, 401, 438. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

III

HEZEKIAH TALCOTT, son of Lieutenant-Colonel John (4) and Mary (Cook) Talcott, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, February 24, 1685-86, and died at Durham, Connecticut, February 13, 1764. He married, in 1711, Jemima Parsons. (Parsons III.)

Children:

1. John, born November 12, 1712, died November 16, 1765; married, in 1737, Sarah Parsons, of Hadley, Massachusetts.
2. Jemima, born November 20, 1719.
3. *Mary*, of whom further.
4. Ann, born September 6, 1725, died March 18, 1795; married, December 24, 1747, Israel Camp.
5. Rachel, born September 30, 1728; married Jobe Camp.
6. Rhoda, baptized February 6, 1731-32, died July 29, 1771; married Jesse Cook.
7. Eunice, baptized February 1, 1735-36, died August 2, 1804; married (second) Elnathan Camp.

(*Ibid.*, p. 55. W. C. Fowler: *History of Durham, Connecticut*, pp. 16, 20, 21, 252, 256, 258, 260, 341. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

IV

MARY TALCOTT, daughter of Hezekiah and Jemima (Parsons) Talcott, was born February 16, 1722-23, baptized February 17, the same year, and died January 18, 1793. She married Lieutenant Miles Merwin. (Merwin IV.)

(W. C. Fowler: *History of Durham, Connecticut*, p. 258. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

Parsons

ARSONS, as a surname, with its variant Parsonson, is of nickname origin, meaning "the parson's son." It forms a small but distinct class of surnames. The earliest it appears is in 1273 when Clemens *fil.* Persone of County Norfolk is listed in the Hundred Rolls.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.)*

I

JOSEPH PARSONS, the first of this line to be of record, died in Massachusetts, October 9, 1683. He was one of the earliest settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts, where the first record of him dates back to July 15, 1636. Between this year and the year of his marriage, a period of ten years, nothing is known of him. In 1646 he was appointed highway overseer and four years later overseer of fences. He was elected a selectman in 1652. At some time he moved to Northampton, where he became a leading citizen, and after living there twenty-four years he returned to Springfield. During King Philip's War he served as cornet in a troop of horse from Hampshire County, under the command of Major John Pynchon and Lieutenant Philip Smith.

Joseph Parsons married, November 26, 1646, in Hartford, Connecticut, Mary Bliss, daughter of widow Margaret Bliss.

Children:

1. Joseph, born in 1647; married Elizabeth Strong.
2. Benjamin, died in 1649.

3. John, born in 1649, died young.
4. John (again), born August 14, 1650; married Sarah Clark, daughter of Lieutenant William Clark.
5. *Samuel,* of whom further.
6. Jonathan, born June 6, 1657; married Mary Clark.
7. David, born April 30, 1659, died young.
8. Mary, born June 27, 1661; married (first) Joseph Ashley; (second) Joseph Williston.
9. Ebenezer, born in May, 1665, died in 1675.
10. Hannah, born September 3, 1666; married John Cotton.
11. Esther, born December 24, 1672; married Rev. Joseph Smith.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL PARSONS, son of Joseph and Mary (Bliss) Parsons, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 23, 1652, and died at Durham, Connecticut, November 12, 1734. In 1709, a noted party left Northampton and went to Durham under the leadership of Nathaniel Chauncy. Among them was Samuel Parsons with his family.

Lieutenant Samuel Parsons married (first), in 1677, Elizabeth Cook, daughter of Captain Aaron Cook. She died September 2, 1690. He married (second), in 1691, Rhoda Taylor; (third), December 15, 1711, Mary Wheeler.

Children of first marriage:

1. Samuel, born November 24, 1678.
2. Samuel (again), born July 6, 1680.
3. Elizabeth, born in April, 1684; married, December 25, 1706, Thomas Lyman.

Children of second marriage:

4. *Jemima,* of whom further.
5. Timothy, born January 23, 1695; married, November 30, 1719, Mary Robinson.
6. Rhoda, born February 4, 1696.

7. Hannah, born July 18, 1699.
8. Ensign Simeon, born September 16, 1701; married (first), October 12, 1731, Mehitable Clapp; (second), November 30, 1772, widow Abigail Bates.
9. Phineas, born May 31, 1704, died in 1724.
10. Ithamar, born June 9, 1707, died in 1786; married Sarah, whose surname is not known.
11. Aaron, born September 3, 1711; married, February 6, 1732, Abigail Sanford. *(Ibid.)*

III

JEMIMA PARSONS, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Rhoda (Taylor) Parsons, was born November 24, 1691, and died February 2, 1757. She married Hezekiah Talcott. (Talcott—American Line—III.) *(Ibid.)*

Botsford

I

ENRY BOTSFORD, first of our line of interest to be of record, was born in 1606, and died in 1686. He settled in Milford, Connecticut. During the expedition against the Dutch in 1654, he served as a corporal.

Henry Botsford married Elizabeth, whose surname is not known.

Children:

1. *Elnathan,* of whom further.
2. Ruth, married, before 1686, John Baldwin.
3. Eliza, married, in 1665, Daniel Baldwin.
4. Hannah, married, in 1670-71, Nathaniel Baldwin.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

ELNATHAN BOTSFORD, son of Henry and Elizabeth Botsford, was born August 14, 1641. He married (first), December 12, 1664, Elizabeth Fletcher, daughter of John Fletcher. He married (second) Hannah Baldwin.

Child of first marriage:

1. Elizabeth, born in 1665.

Children of second marriage:

2. Esther, born in 1668.
3. Samuel, born in 1670; married Hannah, whose surname is not known.

4. Mary, born in 1672.
5. Joanna (twin), born in 1674, died in 1691.
6. Hannah (twin), born in 1674; married, December 3, 1699, John Prindle.
7. Henry.
8. Joseph.
9. Timothy.
10. John.
11. *Sarah,* of whom further. *(Ibid.)*

III

SARAH BOTSFORD, daughter of Elnathan and Hannah (Baldwin) Botsford, married Daniel Merwin. (Merwin III.) *(Ibid.)*

CORREY (COREY) ARMS

Arms—Sable, on a chevron between three griffins' heads erased or, as many estoiles of the field.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi griffin proper wings semée of trefoils sable. (Burke: *General Armory.)*

Corey

OREY, as a surname, with its variants Core, Cory, Corry and Corrie, is of locality origin. The name may have been derived from a Roman fort called "Cori," located at Annandale, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. It may also be derived from the Gaelic *corrie,* or *correi,* meaning a bowl-shaped hollow on a hillside, in which game usually lies.

(*The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* Vol. XXXI, p. 225.)

The Family in England

I

JOHN (1) CORRIE, the first of this line to be of record, was possibly the son of Robert Corrie. John Corrie was of Corrie, County Devon, England. He married a daughter and co-heir of Skemick of Trewinte in Cornwall.

Children:

1. Richard.
2. Thomas, married Elizabeth Barnerde of Scornston.
3. *Stephen,* of whom further.

(Records of the Corey Family compiled by Gustave Anjou for R. J. Gross.)

II

STEPHEN CORRIE or CORYE, son of John (1) Corrie, married a daughter of John Yeo, of Atworthie, County Devon.

Children:

1. *Hugh,* of whom further.
2. Richard.
3. John, died young.
4. Andrew, married Jane Penfound, daughter of John Penfound of Penfound.
5. John, of Redcliffe, Bristol, died in 1602. *(Ibid.)*

III

HUGH CORRIE, son of Stephen Corrie or Corye, was of Corrie, County Devon. He married Maria Penfound, daughter of John Penfound, of Penfound.

Children:

1. Stephen.
2. Penfound.
3. *John (2),* of whom further.
4. Honor, married Charles Priest of Hartland.
5. Marye.
6. Dorothy.
7. Susan. *(Ibid.)*

IV

JOHN (2) CORRIE, son of Hugh and Maria (Penfound) Corrie, was of Corrie, County Devon. He emigrated to Ireland in 1623, appearing in Westmeath, Termonfighan.

John (2) Corrie married Pasco Fortescue, daughter of Roger Fortescue.

Child:

1. *John (3),* of whom further. *(Ibid.)*

The Family in America

I

JOHN (3) Corey, as the name was spelled, emigrant ancestor, son of John (2) and Pasco (Fortescue) Corrie, died before March 7, 1686, when his estate

was inventoried, at Hashamomack, Connecticut Colony. He is first mentioned as a whale commissioner, March 7, 1644, at Southold, Long Island, New York, where, on the following day he received a grant of land. John Corey was of the Quaker faith, and because of this was thought undesirable as a neighbor, which probably accounts for his owning several different lots and having changes of address in Southold. He resided here on October 8, 1649, as shown by a deed recorded on that date and witnessed by his wife Ann. At New Haven, Connecticut, in 1659, John Corey refused to take the oath of allegiance, but did so in May of 1660, and is of record as "Goodman Corey," a freeman of Connecticut, in 1662. A Mr. Salmon gave him land "for his neighborhood," and he lived there until the death of Mr. Salmon, whereupon he returned to Hashamomack, where he died. In his will he mentioned sons, John, Jacob, Abraham, Isaac; and daughters, Sarah, Hannah and Abigail.

John (3) Corey married (first), about 1638, Ann or Hannah, whose surname is not of record. He married (second) Margaret, surname also not of record.

Children, order not known:

1. *John (4)*, of whom further.
2. Abraham, died September 10, 1702; married Margaret Christophers.
3. Isaac, died March 8, 1702; married, in 1682, Sarah Ludlam, or Lynde.
4. Jacob, died February 15, 1705-06; married, in 1672, Ann, possibly Tuthill.
5. Sarah, married Nathaniel Williams.
6. Hannah, or Johannah, married Richard Brush.
7. Abigail, married, in 1672, John Sammis.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family, citing: *Colonial Records of Connecticut, 1636-1665*, p. 338. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. XXXI, p. 225. Harriet L. Dickinson: *Chronicles of the Cory Family of Southampton and Southold*. Howell: *History of Southold*. Records of the Corey Family compiled by Gustave Anjou for R. J. Gross.)

II

JOHN (4) COREY, son of John (3) Corey, was born about 1639, and his estate was inventoried January 25, 1685-86. As early as 1659 he removed

to Huntington, Long Island, New York, where he bought a home lot on July 7, 1663, and was granted land in 1668, 1681 and 1682, at one time owning nine or ten farms. John Corey achieved prominence in his community, being the holder of many civil offices, such as recorder, town clerk, arbitrator and others. Like his father, he was of the Quaker faith.

John (4) Corey married, December 15, 1667, Mary Cornish, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Stone) Cornish. She married (second) John Sammis, and also survived him, as she was living April 9, 1696.

Children:

1. Mary, born October 20, 1668; married Samuel Smith.
2. Abigail, born November 13, 1670.
3. Elizabeth, born January 9, 1672.
4. *John (5)*, of whom further.
5. Martha, born February 17, 1677.
6. Elnathan, born June 1, 1679.
7. Thomas, was of Stamford, Connecticut, in 1720.
8. Abraham, born October 28, 1683.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family, citing: Harriet L. Dickinson: *Chronicles of the Cory Family of Southampton and Southold. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* Vol. XXXI, p. 227.)

III

JOHN (5) COREY, son of John (4) and Mary (Cornish) Corey, was born at Huntington, Long Island, New York, February 3, 1674, and died at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in December, 1722-23. As late as 1696 he was of Huntington, but in 1700 he was one of the Memorialists of Elizabeth, New Jersey. His will was dated March 8, 1720-21, at Elizabeth, and was proved December 17, 1722-23. Bequests were made to wife, Priscilla, daughters Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah; sons, John, Joseph and Benjamin, disposing of the home farm of fifty acres, and other real and personal property. His wife was appointed sole executrix and witnesses were Mary Strayhearn, William Strayhearn and Anthony Littell.

John (5) Corey married Priscilla Day, daughter of George Day. She died in 1722-23. Her will was dated March 6, 1722-23, proved December 17, 1723, and she made bequests to children, Anna (probably Hannah), under eighteen, Elnathan and Mary Hampton. She appointed as executors sons-in-law, Andrew Hampton, Jr., and Joseph Marsh, Jr. Witnesses were William and Mary Strayhearne, and Anthony Littell.

Children, order uncertain:

1. Mary, married Andrew Hampton.
2. Elizabeth.
3. *John (6),* of whom further.
4. Hannah, or Anna, born after 1704.
5. Joseph.
6. Benjamin.
7. Elnathan.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family, citing: Harriet L. Dickinson: *Chronicles of the Cory Family of Southampton and Southold. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* Vol. XXXI, p. 228. Hatfield: *History of Elizabethtown, New Jersey,* p. 254. *New Jersey Colonial Documents, Wills, 1670 to 1730,* Vol. XIII, p. 111.)

IV

JOHN (6) COREY, son of John (5) and Priscilla (Day) Corey, was born in 1703 and died in 1768. He was one of the founders of Westfield, New Jersey.

John (6) Corey married, about 1738, Martha Denman, daughter of John Denman, born about 1708-09.

Children, order unknown:

1. John.
2. Jacob.
3. Abner, born 6 mo. 3, 1748, died 12 mo. 10, 1786; married, 9 mo. 11, 1770, Naomi Freeman.
4. *David,* of whom further.
5. Hannah.
6. Phebe.

7. Sarah.
8. Rachel.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family, citing: Harriet L. Dickinson: *Chronicles of the Cory Family of Southampton and Southold.)*

V

DR. DAVID COREY, son of John (6) and Martha (Denman) Corey, was born in Westfield, New Jersey, July 31, 1750, and died in Ballston Spa, New York, March 18, 1809. According to family tradition, the Corey homestead in Westfield, is believed to have been built by John (4) Corey between 1735 and 1740. During the Revolutionary War, in 1779, American soldiers were quartered there. Dr. David Corey and his wife supplemented the meagre rations of the soldiers with food and delicacies from their own table. In the following year, in June, 1780, Westfield was sacked by the British, but due to the fact the Corey house had an underground passage starting with a trap door in the kitchen leading into the cellar and then a tunnel whose exit was near the barn, the American soldiers then quartered in the house were able to escape.

David Corey served in the Revolution and saw much action as shown by his record:

> Served as Private, Captain Josiah Hall's Company, Eastern Battalion, Morris County New Jersey Militia; Private, Captain Stephen Munson's Company, Eastern Battalion, Morris County New Jersey Militia; on rolls as substitute, October, 1777; Private, Captain Isaac Halsey's Company (from Parsippany), Colonel Silvanus Seely's Eastern Battalion, Morris County New Jersey Militia, May 1778; Private, Captain Stephen Baldwin's Company, Colonel Seely's Eastern Battalion, Morris County New Jersey Militia, June 7 to 14, 1780; was at battle of Connecticut Farms, New Jersey, June 7, 1780; received certificate 1098, amounting to £2.3., for the depreciation of his Continental pay in the Morris County New Jersey Militia, during the Revolutionary War.

Dr. David Corey married, at Westfield, New Jersey, July 12, 1769, Jemima Ross, daughter of John and Sarah Ross, who was born April 16, 1752, and died May 19, 1825, at Ballston Spa, New York.

Dr: David Corey

House owned and occupied by Dr. David Covey at Westfield, N.J.

Children:

1. *Eliakim,* of whom further.
2. Phebe, born December 17, 1773, died in 1813; married Lewis Higby.
3. Betty, born August 17, 1777, died in 1840; married Zerah Beach.
4. Patty, born April 2, 1780, died in 1841; married, in 1798, Stephen Alling.
5. Jemima Ross, born December 31, 1782, died in 1866; married, in 1818, Elihu Spear.
6. Abner (twin), died in 1789.
7. David (twin), died in 1840; married (first) Charlotte Tiffany; (second) Judith Tiffany. *(Ibid.)*

VI

ELIAKIM COREY, son of David and Jemima (Ross) Corey, was born in Westfield, New Jersey, March 5, 1772, and died March 5, 1851. By trade he was a shipping merchant, and about 1795 removed to Ballston Spa, New York.

Eliakim Corey married, October 12, 1791, at Westfield, New Jersey, Sarah Sayre. (Sayre VI.)

Children:

1. Rachel, born September 4, 1792, at Westfield, New Jersey.
2. Polly Sayre, born at Westfield, January 10, 1794.
3. Jemima Ross, born at Ballston Spa, New York, December 13, 1796.
4. *Rebecca,* of whom further.
5. Amanda, born March 19, 1800, at Ballston Spa.
6. Eliza Clark, born at Ballston Spa, October 4, 1801.
7. Abner, born at Ballston Spa, June 24, 1803.
8. Benjamin Sayre, born in Prince Edward County, Canada, August 13, 1805.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family, citing: Harriet L. Dickinson: *Chronicles of the Cory Family of Southampton and Southold.* Banta: *Sayre Family,* p. 248.)

VII

REBECCA COREY, daughter of Eliakim and Sarah (Sayre) Corey, was born at Ballston Spa, New York, January 2, 1798, and died June 24, 1884.

She married Dr. Pitkin Gross. (Gross—American Line—VII.)

(Ibid.)

SAYRE ARMS

Arms—Gules, a chevron ermine between three sea gulls argent.
Crest—A cubit arm erect proper, holding a dragon's head erased argent.
Motto—*Saie and doe.* (Crozier: *General Armory.*)

Sayre

AYRE, as a surname, with its variants Sayer and Sayers, is given two derivations. The first is official, that is from the officer of the Crown, who assayed precious metals. The second derivation assigned is that it was an Anglo-Norman personal name, such as Saher de Quincy, the famous Earl of Winchester. Sayer and Sayere in the Hundred Rolls, without the prefix *le,* seem to give the latter derivation the preference. According to Burke in his *Landed Gentry,* the Sayers of Essex were existing in the time of Edward II (1307-27).

(Lower: *Patronymica Britannica.*)

I

THOMAS SAYRE, the first of this line to be of record in America, was born in 1590, in Bedfordshire, England, and died in Southampton, Long Island, in 1670. He was one of the eight original "undertakers" who came to Southampton in May or June of 1640. There he built a home in 1648, and the land and homestead allotted to him at that date are still in possession of the family. In 1667 he gave five acres of land to each of his four sons. In 1668 he signed the call for the town meeting to arrange for the reception of Governor Lovelace. On October 23, 1650, it was ordered by the General Court that "Thomas Sayre shall duly traine with the company of town soldiers at their appointed days, excepting his personalle pursuing of Indians in a hostile way or to go forth

against the common enemy." By trade he was a tanner, and followed also the occupation of a farmer.

Thomas Sayre married, but the name of his wife is not known.

Children, order uncertain:

1. Francis, died in 1698; married Sarah Wheeler.
2. *Daniel*, of whom further.
3. Joseph, married Martha, whose surname is not known.
4. Job, born in 1612; married (first) Sarah, surname not known; (second) Hannah R. Howell.
5. Damaris, married, before 1647, David Atwater.
6. Mary, married, before 1669, Benjamin Price.
7. Hannah, under age in 1669.
8. A daughter, supposed to have married Edmund Howell.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

DANIEL SAYRE, son of Thomas Sayre, was born probably in Bedfordshire, England, and died in 1708, on Long Island. By trade he was a weaver, and he lived in Bridgehampton. His name appears in the list of inhabitants in 1657, and in the Whaling Squadron, Fifth Ward, in 1657-67. In the year 1666, John Cooper made over to him eight acres in the first neck, north of Thomas Halsey's. He was living next to his brother, Francis, in 1660. On September 22, 1663, he was granted his last portion of land in the last division. In 1683, he was assessed on three polls at £207 3s 4d. He sold seven acres in lot No. 11 to his son, Daniel, on November 23, 1695. His will, dated August 21, 1707, was probated April 13, 1708.

Daniel Sayre married (first) Hannah Foster, daughter of Christopher and Frances Foster. He married (second) Sarah, whose surname is not known.

Children, order uncertain:

1. Joseph, married Priscilla, whose surname is not known.
2. Daniel, born in 1666; married Sarah, surname not known, born in 1667, died in 1733.
3. *Samuel*, of whom further.
4. David.

5. Ephraim, married Sarah Barns.
6. Nathan, married Mary, surname not known.
7. Hannah, married Captain Josiah Topping. *(Ibid.)*

III

SAMUEL SAYRE, son of Daniel Sayre, died before August 21, 1707, on which date his father mentioned in his will "the children of my deceased son Samuel." He removed to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where in 1696-97, he subscribed 6s toward the support of Rev. John Harriman.

Samuel Sayre married, but the name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. Samuel, married a Miss Lyon.
2. *Daniel,* of whom further. *(Ibid.)*

IV

DANIEL SAYRE, son of Samuel Sayre, was a blacksmith of Elizabeth, New Jersey. His will, dated February 2, 1760, mentioned his wife, daughter, Sarah, wife of John Owen, and her daughter Mary.

Daniel Sayre married Rebecca Bond. (Bond IV.)

Children:

1. Sarah, married John Owen.
2. Rebecca.
3. Hannah.
4. David, born May 30, 1736; married Hannah Frazier.
5. *Benjamin,* of whom further.
6. Jedediah.
7. John. *(Ibid.)*

V

BENJAMIN SAYRE, son of Daniel and Rebecca (Bond) Sayre, was born February 3, 1743, and died August 10, 1810, at Milton, Saratoga County, New York. He received, by his father's will, thirty acres of land next to Benjamin Connet's land and extending to the land of Abraham Frazier, deceased. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War from Essex County, New Jersey,

serving six months of each year for nearly the entire period of the war. His record, as filed in the Office of the Adjutant-General, State of New Jersey, is as follows:

> BENJAMIN SAYRES, served as Private, Essex County New Jersey Militia; received certificate 629, amounting to £6:12:6, for the depreciation of his Continental pay in the Essex County New Jersey Militia, during the Revolutionary War.

He filed, May 16, 1789, an inventory of his goods lost or destroyed by the British on June 26, 1777.

After the war he removed to Milton, Saratoga County, New York, where he bought land on December 23, 1797. Later, on August 31, 1808, he purchased land in Junius, Seneca County, New York, which he bequeathed to his son, Jedediah. His will, dated April 6, 1810, is recorded at Saratoga Springs.

Benjamin Sayre married (first) Rachel, surname not known, who died July 27, 1767, in her twenty-fourth year, and was buried in the churchyard at Westfield, New Jersey. He married (second), June 19, 1768, Sarah (Littel) Frazee, born July 17, 1736, daughter of Benjamin and Susan (Tucker) Littel, and widow of Samuel Frazee. She died in June, 1832, at Lyons, near Rochester, New York.

Children, order uncertain:

1. Daniel, baptized July 20, 1769; married Susan, whose surname is not known.
2. Jedediah, baptized July 20, 1769; married Phebe Bobbitt.
3. Elizabeth, married Mr. Clark.
4. Moses, born May 3, 1769; married Phebe Warner.
5. Rachel, baptized January 27, 1772.
6. Benjamin, baptized April 24, 1774.
7. *Sarah,* of whom further.
8. Mary, baptized May 17, 1778; married (first) Nathaniel Potter; (second) Rev. Francis Pomeroy. *(Ibid.)*

VI

SARAH SAYRE, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Littel-Frazee) Sayre, was born May 18, 1774, and died May 13, 1861, in her eighty-eighth year. She married Eliakim Corey. (Corey—American Line—VI.) *(Ibid.)*

Bond

OND, as a surname, with its variant Bonde, has two origins assigned to it. The first is baptismal, meaning the son of Bond. The second is occupational, meaning the bond, a householder, a husbandman. There are many examples of this name appearing in the early records from the Hundred Rolls in 1273 down to the present time.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

I

ROBERT BOND, the first of this line to be of record, died in April, 1677, in New Jersey. As early as 1643 he was a resident of Southampton, Long Island, where he had arrived from Lynn, Massachusetts. The next year, in October, of 1644, he was appointed, with Mr. Moore, by the General Court of Connecticut to demand of each family of Long Island the amount they would give for the maintenance of scholars at Cambridge College. He was in East Hampton in 1648 and was one of the first magistrates of that town, and was repeatedly representative of that town at the General Court. John Ogden and Captain John Scott, having differences about the town of Montauk, chose Robert Bond to settle them in 1662. His intimacy with Ogden and others caused him to remove with the company which went to New Jersey in 1664-65, settling at Elizabethtown (now Newark). He was a member of Governor Carteret's Council in 1668 and assistant to the justices. Governor Winthrop highly recommended him. In 1672 and 1675 he was elected representative and justice of the peace. Administration to his estate was granted to his son, Steven, in April, 1677.

Robert Bond married (first) Hannah Ogden, sister of John Ogden, who in turn married Jane Bond, a sister of Robert. Robert Bond married (second), about 1672, Mary (Caulkins) Roberts, widow of Hugh Roberts and daughter of Hugh Caulkins.

Children of first marriage:

1. Steven, married Bethia Lawrence, who died in 1694.
2. *Joseph,* of whom further.

Child of second marriage:

3. Benjamin, born about 1672.

(Records in possession of the family citing: Hatfield: *History of Elizabethtown,* p. 69. *New Jersey Archives,* Vol. XXI, p. 44. Gardner's Collection G. 9 MSS. in Newark Library.)

II

JOSEPH BOND, son of Robert and Hannah (Ogden) Bond, was born on Long Island between 1640 and 1645. He removed with his father to Elizabethtown, New Jersey in 1665-66. He was one of the associates there in later years. In the division of land in 1699-1700, he drew two one hundred-acre lots, numbers fifteen and sixteen. He located somewhat north of the village of Union and eastward of Headleytown, in the present Union County.

Joseph Bond married, but the name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. Robert, married Anna, surname not known.
2. *Benjamin,* of whom further.
3. Joseph, died in 1760.
4. Samuel, married a Miss Lyon, who died in 1777.
5. Abigail, married Joseph Osborn.

(Records in possession of the family, citing: Jacob Price: *Bond and Price Families,* in New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, New Jersey. Gardner's Collection MSS. G. G., pp. 148, 149.)

III

BENJAMIN BOND, son of Joseph Bond, was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1680, and died in 1760. He settled between Newark and Elizabeth on a farm which was occupied by his descendants until 1869. He was a lawyer by profession. In 1755 he was a freeholder, and was named a defendant in the celebrated suit of John, Earl of Stair, and the proprietors *versus* Benjamin Bond and others, claiming title under the original associates of Elizabethtown.

In his will, dated May 26, 1759, and proved June 10, 1760, Benjamin Bond named his wife, Susanna, children Robert, Rebecca, wife of Daniel Sayre, Benjamin, grandsons Benjamin and Jacob Bond and John Sayre. He also left legacies to Charles Allen, Phebe Sturges and Hannah Edwards. Executors were his son Robert, John Ogden and Amos Day.

Benjamin Bond married Susanna, whose surname is not known.

Children:

1. Benjamin, married Elizabeth Winans.
2. Robert, born in 1715, died in 1760; married Mary Bond.
3. Sarah, born in 1717; married, in 1747, Moses Stanberry, of North Carolina.
4. *Rebecca,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of the family, citing: Gardner's Collection MSS. G. 9, p. 155. Banta: *Sayre Genealogy. Cory Genealogy,* p. 84. *New Jersey Archives, Wills, 1751-60,* Vol. III, p. 35.)

IV

REBECCA BOND, daughter of Benjamin and Susanna Bond, was born in 1719. She married (first) Daniel Sayre. (Sayre IV.) She married (second), April 18, 1761, Stephen Hinds. *(Ibid.)*

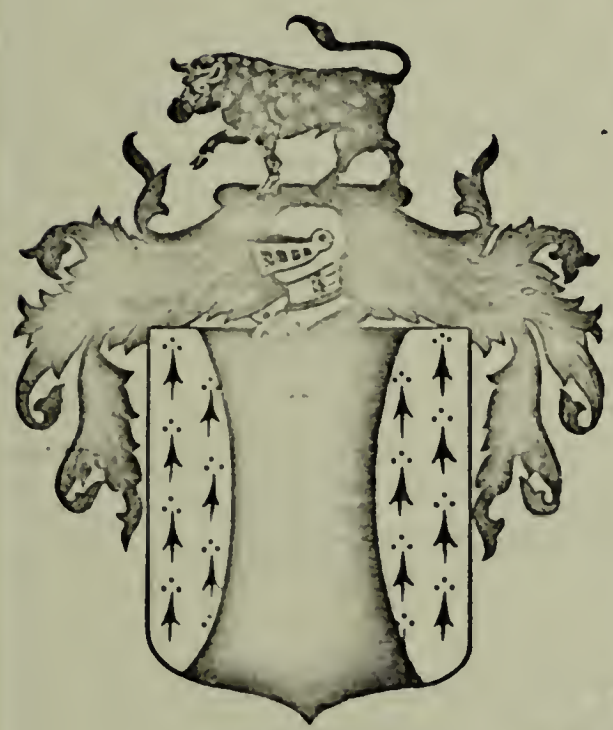
MARSH ARMS

Arms—Gules, a horse's head couped between three crosses botoné fitchée argent.
(Crozier: *General Armory.*)

William the Conqueror

Marsh

Correy
(COREY)



Hobart

Lyman

Hopkins

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

Arms—Gules, two lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

MARSH

Arms—Gules, a horse's head couped between three crosses botonée fitchée argent.

(Crozier: *General Armory.*)

CORREY (COREY)

Arms—Sable, on a chevron between three griffins' heads erased or, as many estoiles of the field.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-griffin proper wings semée of trefoils sable. (Burke: *General Armory.*)

HOBART

Arms—Sable, an estoile of eight points or, between two flaunches ermine.

Crest—A bull passant per pale sable and gules bezantée, in the nostrils a ring or.

(Crozier: *General Armory.*)

LYMAN

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, per chevron gules and argent in base an annulet of the first; 2d, gules, a chevron between three sheep argent; 3d, quarterly, ermine and gules over all a cross or.

Crest—A demi-bull argent attired and hoofed or, langued gules.

Motto—*Quod verum tutum.* (Crozier: *General Armory.*)

HOPKINS

Arms—Sable, on a chevron, between three pistols or, as many roses gules.

Crest—A tower per bend indented, argent and gules, in flames proper.

Motto—*Pietas est pax.* (Matthews: *American Armoury.*)

Marsh

ARSH, as a surname, is of locality origin, meaning "at the marsh," or residence thereby. It comes from the Low Latin *mariscus,* and the Middle English *mersche,* meaning the swamp or bog. The name appears on very early records in various forms. On the Hundred Rolls of 1273, for County Oxford, it appears as Isabel ate Mershe, and John in le Merse; for County Suffolk, as Ricardus de Marisco; and in County Wilts as Brian de Marisco. On the Poll Tax of 1379 for the West Riding of Yorkshire, Katerina del Mersch, *huswyfe, webster,* is of record.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

I

JOHN (1) MARSH, the first of this line to be of record, was born in England, about 1589, and died there, in 1627, as his will was dated April 15, 1627 and proved May 29, 1627. He was a clothier of Braintree, County Essex, England. In his will he disposed of his property as shown in the following abstract:

John Marsh, of Branetree, Essex, clothier, 15 April 1627, proved 29 May 1627.

To the poor of this parish three pounds.

To Samuel Collyn, minister, etc., fifty shillings.

To William Waslin my late servant and kinsman, forty shillings a year for life.

To my servant Jeremy Mannyng ten shillings.

To Richard, Mary and Thomasine Outing, one of the sons and two daughters of Richard Outing my brother in law, twenty shillings apiece.

To Grace, my wife, all such lands, houses and buildings which herein I do give to Joseph Marsh my son until he comes to his age of 21 years, for the bringing up of my children.

To sons Joseph and John, land.

To Samuel, money for the purchase of land to be used by wife Grace until Samuel is of age.

Residue of property to wife and children equally.

Wife to be executrix.

Witnesses: Adrian Mott, William Barnard, John Maryon, Richard Outing and James Sparhawke.

John (1) Marsh married, about 1613, Grace Baldwin, born about 1592 and died in 1667, aged about seventy-five years. Her will, dated January 29, 1657, proved May 22, 1667, disposed of her property as follows:

Grace Marsh of Branetree, Essex, widow, 29 January 1657, proved 22 May 1667.

To son Joseph all that my copyhold messuage or tenement in Ingateston, Essex, with all the houses, etc, and all the lands belonging, containing fifty acres, more or less, provided he pay the several legacies mentioned in the will. Money bequests to son-in-law Nathaniel Tyers and wife Grace, my daughter, to children of my son John Marsh now in New England. To daughter Lidia, wife of William Martin, my brother William Baldwin to be cared for by my son Joseph. To grandchild Grace daughter of my son John, to John, to Samuel, son of my son John, to Grace my daughter, to John Sharp, grandchild, various household items. To Mr. Algarnon minister of Branetree twenty shillings. He to preach at my funeral. To the poor of Branetree forty shillings. Son Joseph to be executor.

Witnesses: Adrian Mott, John Maryon, Edward Tabor.

Children of John (1) and Grace (Baldwin) Marsh:

1. Sarah, born about 1614, died before 1657; married Mr. Sharp.
2. Joseph, born about 1616, will dated May 22, 1676.
3. *John (2)*, of whom further.

4. Mary, born about 1620, died probably before 1657; married John Shorey.
5. Grace, born about 1622, died March 15, 1696; married Nathaniel Tyers.
6. Samuel, born about 1624, died probably before 1657.
7. Lydia, born about 1626; married William Martin. Their daughter Grace, went to New England and married Nathaniel Phelps.

(D. W. Marsh: *Marsh Genealogy Giving Descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut,* p. 14.)

II

JOHN (2) MARSH, son of John (1) and Grace (Baldwin) Marsh, was born in England, in 1618 and died at Windsor, Connecticut, September 28, 1688, aged seventy years. His will was probated at Northampton, Massachusetts, March 3, 1687-88, and in it he called himself "of Hadley in the county of Hampshire, in New England." He gave sums of money to his children and to son Samuel his property in Hadley. His will and the inventory of his estate indicate that he had disposed of most of his property before his death.

John Marsh came to New England in 1635, at the age of seventeen, settling first at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in the following year was among the hundred settlers led by Rev. Thomas Hooker, who made the two weeks' journey through the wilderness to found the settlement of Hartford, Connecticut. On the fine monument erected at Hartford in memory of the pioneers who founded the city, John Marsh's name appears, and is also on the earliest map of Hartford, 1640, showing the names and home lots of the first settlers. As he was a minor at the time of the emigration, he probably did not receive the home lot, consisting of thirty-six acres, until he reached his majority in 1639. Later he received seventy-six and seven-eighth acres more in the distribution to "original proprietors" of common lands in the west end, and still later he received seventy-two acres allotted to him at East Hartford. From 1636 to 1660 John Marsh lived at Hartford, Connecticut, and then removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he resided from 1660 to 1688.

In 1649, John Marsh is of record as serving on a Hartford jury, and in 1657 as a chimney viewer. On July 11, 1656, he signed as a "withdrawer from the 1st Church at Hartford," which was probably in preparation for his removal

to Hadley, Massachusetts, some forty miles up the river. The names of John Webster and John Marsh appear on the first town plot of Hadley, and on October 8, 1660, John Marsh was present at the first town meeting. He had some connection with Northampton, Massachusetts, as he was one of the original members of the church there at its organization on June 18, 1661. On a list, in 1891, of over four thousand, two hundred and fifty members of the Northampton Church throughout the years, his name appears second. At Hadley, John Marsh drew lot number thirty-four and had his lands recorded June 19, 1674, as John Marsh, Senior.

John (2) Marsh married (first), about 1640, at Hartford, Connecticut, Ann or Anne Webster. (Webster—American Line—II.) In connection with this marriage the following verses were written about their romance:

1635 John Marsh, 17 Anne, a rosy girl of 14

From England's sea-girt land
Through God's high guiding hand
The Exmen sailed
They laughed at Ocean's roar
They sought a broader shore
And here forever more
They freedom hailed

John Marsh sailed out with them
Those dauntless Essex men
Bold hearts and strong
From home he dared to start
From England chose to part
A secret filled his heart
And drew him on.

1640 John 22 Anne, about 19

By Hartford's river flow
You see them moving slow
At even tide
A start! with half surprise!
A smile of listening skies
A droop of tell tale eyes
A "yes" replied

Did Hooker bid them stand
Great "light of western land"
And tie the knot?
Or Webster, knit them one,
Then call him "John, my son"
Some how the deed was done
And how, forgot.

John (2) Marsh married (second), October 7, 1664, Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Windsor, Connecticut, and widow of Richard Lyman. (Lyman—American Line—II.)

Children of first marriage:

1. *John (3)*, of whom further.
2. Samuel, born about 1645, died September 7, 1728; married, May 6, 1667, Mary Allison.
3. Joseph, baptized January 24, 1647.
4. Isaac, baptized July 15, 1649, died young.
5. Jonathan, born in September, 1649; married, July 12, 1676, Dorcas Dickinson, widow of Azariah Dickinson.
6. Daniel, born about 1653; married, November 5, 1676, Hannah (Lewis) Crow.
7. Hannah, born in 1655; married, January 28, 1675, Joseph Loomis.
8. Grace, born probably in 1657; married, January 26, 1673, Timothy Baker.

Child of second marriage:

9. Lydia, born October 9, 1667; married, December 8, 1692, David Loomis.
10. Grace Martin, an adopted daughter of John Marsh. She was the child of his sister Lydia (Marsh) Martin. Family tradition states that "she had a false lover in England who married another. She came to Boston and was in danger of being sold for her passage." In this case it is probable that her uncle rescued and adopted her, as she is called his daughter in a later document.

(D. W. Marsh: *Marsh Genealogy Giving Descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut*, pp. 1-11, 13, 14, 20, 228, 305, 334. L. M. Boltwood:

Genealogies of Hadley Families, pp. 92, 93, 152. N. Webster: *Family of John Webster*, p. 3. J. H. Trumbull: *The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut*, Vol. I, pp. 250, 251. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

III

JOHN (3) MARSH, son of John (2) and Ann or Anne (Webster) Marsh, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1643 and died in 1727. In his will, dated July, 1727, and probated August 1, 1727, he left sums of money to his daughters and land to his sons.

John Marsh moved to Hadley, Massachusetts, with his parents, but after his marriage returned to the old Marsh homestead. In 1669 he was a freeman, and in 1677, 1681-87, he was selectman of Hartford, as well as in the years 1688, 1694 and 1701, during the Charter Oak trouble. In 1700 he was one of a committee appointed to build a bridge over the Hockanum River in East Hartford.

John (3) Marsh married (first), November 28, 1666, Sarah Lyman. (Lyman—American Line—III.) She was his stepsister, as Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman was the widow who married John (3) Marsh's father. John (3) Marsh married (second), January 1, 1707-08, Susanna Butler, who died December 24, 1714.

Children of first marriage:

1. Captain John, born in 1668; married (first), December 12, 1695, Mabel Pratt; (second), January 6, 1698, Elizabeth Pitkin.
2. Nathaniel (twin), baptized March 5, 1671; married, about 1704, Elizabeth Spencer.
3. *Joseph (1)* (twin), of whom further.
4. Sarah, baptized February 17, 1673; married John Merrill.
5. Elizabeth, baptized June 27, 1675.
6. Hannah, baptized December 3, 1677, died young.
7. Ebenezer, baptized February 23, 1679, died young.
8. Hannah (again), baptized April 10, 1681; married Deacon Olmstead.
9. Lydia, baptized January 13, 1684.
10. Hepsibah, baptized June 6, 1686; married, November 29, 1711, Jonathan Wadsworth.

11. Jonathan. baptized August 7, 1688; married (first), about 1714, Elizabeth Wadsworth; (second), about 1723, Elizabeth Loomis.

Child of second marriage:

12. Susanna, born February 5, 1710-11.

(D. W. Marsh: *Marsh Genealogy Giving Descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut,* pp. 20-22, 25, 28, 91, 115, 116, 189. J. H. Trumbull: *The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut,* Vol. I, p. 251. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

IV

CAPTAIN JOSEPH (1) MARSH, son of John (3) and Sarah (Lyman) Marsh, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, baptized March 5, 1671, and became the head of the Lebanon, Connecticut family, and its branches in Vermont and New York.

In 1697 Joseph Marsh became a proprietor at Lebanon, and was a selectman from 1701 to 1730. His military career is as follows: sergeant in 1710, lieutenant in 1718, and captain in 1730. He represented the town in the General Court in the years 1712, 1716, 1723, 1727 and 1731.

Captain Joseph (1) Marsh married (first), in Hartford, Connecticut, 1696, Hannah, whose surname is not known. He married (second), December 14, 1725, Sarah, widow of George Webster.

Children of first marriage:

1. Elizabeth, baptized July 30, 1697.
2. *Joseph (2),* of whom further.
3. Hannah, born November 9, 1704; married, February 24, 1732, Peleg Sprague.
4. Pelatiah, born December 8, 1707; married, May 10, 1731, Mary Moore.
5. Jonathan, born September 23, 1713; married (first), in 1733, Alice Newcomb; (second), December 4, 1752, Keziah Phelps, a widow.

(D. W. Marsh: *Marsh Genealogy Giving Descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut,* pp. 115, 116. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

V

ENSIGN JOSEPH (2) MARSH, son of Captain Joseph (1) and Hannah Marsh, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, December 5, 1699, baptized in the Second Church of Hartford, December 10, 1699, and died at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1753. The rank of ensign in the Colonial Army was equal to second lieutenant in the present day. His widow and four sons moved to Hartford, Vermont, in 1722. Three sons of Joseph's brother, Jonathan, accompanied them, and they all worked together in making new settlements. One-fourth of the first proprietors of Randolph, Vermont, bore the name of Marsh. When the Revolutionary War started they all sold out and removed farther down the White River, stopping at Woodstock, Hartland, Hartford, and eventually Bethel.

Ensign Joseph (2) Marsh married, September 25, 1723, Mercy Bill. (Bill V.)

Children:

1. Mercy, born in 1725; married, April 8, 1747, Israel Loomis.
2. *Joseph (3)*, of whom further.
3. Anna, born in 1729, died October 8, 1802; married, December 28, 1752, Pelatiah Marsh.
4. Abel, born at Lebanon in 1735; married, December 26, 1754, Dorothy Udall.
5. Elisha, born in 1738; married Miss Terry.
6. Eliphalet.

(D. W. Marsh: *Marsh Genealogy Giving Descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut*, pp. 117, 118, 130, 161. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XVII, p. 39. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

VI

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR JOSEPH (3) MARSH, son of Ensign Joseph (2) and Mercy (Bill) Marsh, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, January 12, 1726-27, and died February 9, 1811.

It is said that Joseph Marsh went to school for only a single month, but his memory was so tenacious that he assimilated all that he read and soon became

a powerful factor in the politics of his day. In 1772 he went to Hartford in New Connecticut (now Vermont), and took up a large tract of land bounded north by the White River, and on the south by the Otta Quechee. Here he built a very large house, which was referred to by early writers as the "Baronial Mansion."

In 1776, Joseph Marsh was twice chosen a delegate for the County of Cumberland to the Provincial Congress of New York, but he favored an independent State government and under it was elected the first State Governor. That same year he was commissioned colonel of the Northern or Upper Regiment of Cumberland County, which territory covered the present counties of Windham, Windsor, Rutland and Bennington. In 1777 Joseph Marsh was a member of the convention that declared New Connecticut an independent State, changed its name to Vermont and pledged itself to resist by force of arms the fleets and armies of Great Britain. He was also a member of the convention that adopted the State Constitution on the 3d and 4th of July, 1777.

When General Schuyler called for men in 1777, Colonel Joseph Marsh, with his eldest son, as one of his quota of men, marched to and took part in the battles of Bennington, White Hall, Fort Ann, Fort Edward and Sandy Hill. A price of £40 was put on his head by the British. Colonel Marsh represented Hartford in the first General Assembly under the State Constitution and that same year, 1778, was elected Lieutenant-Governor, being reëlected in 1787, 1788 and 1789. For twelve years he served as chief judge of Windsor County. He was offered a township for his unpaid services, but this he refused to accept.

Lieutenant-Governor Joseph Marsh was a devout Christian, giving liberal support to the religious and benevolent affairs of his time, and left a perpetual fund for the support of the church in Hartford. Physically he was a tall man and well proportioned, being of great strength. At the age of eighty, he could lift weights that his sons could not. He was a fine horseman. In his wearing apparel he was eccentric as he wore small-clothes and triangular hat until his death. He was "never irritable but could be stern and had a close, logical mind." At eighty he is said to have shown no sign of mental or physical weakness, but upon the death of his wife he mourned himself to death, would talk of nothing else for a long time, and would accept no diversions.

Lieutenant-Governor Joseph (3) Marsh married, January 10, 1750, Dorothy Mason. (Mason V.) D. W. Marsh quotes Chancellor Walworth as saying of Mrs. Dorothy Marsh, "hers is the finest genealogy in the United States. She was very beautiful and entertained in the best society of Vermont and New England with elegance."

Children:

1. Lydia, born November 5, 1750; married, June 18, 1768, Josiah Rockwell.
2. Dorothy, born April 23, 1752; married Eliphalet Bill.
3. *Rhoda,* of whom further.
4. Joseph, born January 1, 1757; married Serepta Wells.
5. Mary, born February 8, 1759; married Elijah Mason.
6. Daniel, born January 2, 1761, died December 11, 1829; married Marion Harper.
7. Roswell, born March 25, 1763, at Lebanon, Connecticut, died June 30, 1784; unmarried.
8. Charles, born July 10, 1765, baptized July 21, 1765; married (first), in 1789, Nancy Collins; (second), June 3, 1798, Susan (Perkins) Arnold, a widow.
9. Roger, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, August 17, 1767, baptized August 23, 1767; married Mary Chapman.
10. Parthena, born at Lebanon, November 3, 1769; married Rev. E. Brainard.
11. William, born at Lebanon, October 1, 1772, living in 1860, without issue; married Sarah Marshall.
12. Elizabeth, born at Hartford, Vermont, April 18, 1776; married Robert Ham.

(D. W. Marsh: *Marsh Genealogy Giving Descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut,* pp. 116, 131-33, 135, 136, 139, 145, 147, 154, 155, 159, 160. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. XVII, pp. 17, 39-41. *Vital Records of Norwich, Connecticut,* Part I, p. 123. J. E. Goodrich: *The State of Vermont Rolls of the Soldiers in the Revolutionary War, 1775 to 1783,* pp. 28, 30, *et seq.* Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

VII

RHODA MARSH, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Joseph (3) and Dorothy (Mason) Marsh, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, July 25, 1754, and died at Hartford, Vermont, August 7, 1805.

She married (first), in 1770, Thomas White Pitkin, born September 25, 1747, and who was drowned in 1785, by the breaking of the dam at his mill on the Otta Quechee River. She married (second) Rev. Thomas Gross. (Gross —American Line—VI.)

(D. W. Marsh: *Marsh Genealogy Giving Descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut,* pp. 135, 139-41. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

MASON ARMS

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant with two heads azure, guttée de sang.
(Burke: *Encyclopædia of Heraldry.)*

Mason

MASON as a surname, has two derivations. The first is of occupational origin, meaning a stonemason or a wood-mason, coming from the Middle English *mason* and the Old French *maçon.* The second derivation is of baptismal origin, "the son of Matthew," coming from the Old French *Mayheu,* which was shortened to Maye and May and eventually became Mayson. The name appears as early as 1273 on the Hundred Rolls of County Hunts as Gotte le Mazoun; of County Bucks as Nicholas le Macun; on the Writs of Parliament in 1307 as Adam le Mazon; and on the Poll Tax for the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1379 as Willelmus Mason, *mason.* An example of the baptismal derivation appears on the Hundred Rolls for County Salop in 1273 as Roger *fil.* Maye.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

I

MAJOR JOHN MASON, the first of our line to be of record, was born in England, about 1600, died at Norwich, Connecticut, January 30, 1672, in his seventy-second year, and was buried there. Before coming to New England he was a lieutenant in the English Army in the wars of the Netherlands, with his friend and companion-in-arms, Lord Thomas Fairfax, who was in General Sir Horace de Vere's command at the siege of Bois-le-Duc from April to July, 1630. In 1645 Sir Thomas Fairfax, then commander-in-chief, wrote to Major Mason in America, urging him to return to England to accept a major-general's com-

mission, but Major Mason's interest was then in "laying the foundations of a new Colony."

Major John Mason came to New England in 1630 and settled at Dorchester, which town he represented in the General Court. He was stationed there in December, 1632, in an official capacity under the commission of the Governor of Massachusetts. In October, 1635, he went with Rev. John Warham, Henry Wolcott, Esq., and others, to be the first settlers of Windsor, Connecticut. Major Mason commanded the successful expedition against the Pequot Indians near New London, with a party of ninety men. The event is commemorated by a boulder monument on Mystic Hill, upon the pedestal of which is a lifesize statue of Major Mason drawing his sword as he heard the war whoop of "Owanux, Owanux," given by the Indians in the fort.

Major John Mason held many posts of honor and responsibility, including magistrate and major at Windsor for twelve years; commandant of the fort and commissioner of the United Colonies at Saybrook for twelve years; Deputy-Governor and assistant at Norwich, twelve years, and commander-in-chief of the forces of the Colony of Connecticut for thirty-five years, until his death. He was one of the patentees named in the Colonial Charter of 1662, which was once hidden in the "Charter Oak," at Hartford. At the request of the General Court of Connecticut, Major John Mason prepared an account of the Pequot War, which was published in 1677.

Thomas Minor of Stonington, Connecticut, wrote in his diary March 26, 1655, "the major had a letter read in a town meeting of which he desired an akor of land and an Iland." The latter is still known as Mason's Island, lying off the coast near Stonington, Connecticut.

Major John Mason married (first) a lady whose name is not known, who died before March 10, 1638. He married (second), in July, 1639, Anne Peck, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Child of first marriage:

1. Judith, or Isabel, born in Windsor, Connecticut; married, in 1658, John Bissell, Jr., of Windsor.

Children of second marriage, first three born in Windsor, last four born at Saybrook, Connecticut:

2. Priscilla, born in October, 1641, died about 1714; married, in October, 1664, Rev. James Fitch.
3. Major Samuel, born in July, 1644, died March 30, 1705, at Saybrook; married (first), in June, 1670, Judith Smith; (second), July 4, 1694, Elizabeth Peck.
4. Captain John, born in August, 1646, died September 18, 1676, after being mortally wounded in the Great Swamp fight; he married Abigail Fitch.
5. Rachel, born in October, 1648, died at New London, April 4, 1679; married, June 12, 1678, Charles Hill.
6. Anne, born in June, 1650; married, November 8, 1672, Captain John Brown.
7. *Daniel (1)*, of whom further.
8. Elizabeth, born in August, 1654, died October 8, 1684; married, January 1, 1676, Major John Fitch.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XV, pp. 117-19. H. R. Stiles: *The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut*, Vol. II, pp. 473, 474. R. A. Wheeler: *History of the Town of Stonington, Connecticut*, p. 460. T. W. Mason: *Family Record in Our Line of Descent from Major John Mason of Norwich, Connecticut*, pp. 11-19. *The Diary of Thomas Minor*, pp. 13, 130. *Vital Records of Norwich, Connecticut, 1659-1848*, Part I, p. 20. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

CAPTAIN DANIEL (1) MASON, son of Major John and Anne (Peck) Mason, was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, in April, 1652, and died at Stonington, Connecticut, January 28, 1737. His estate, which he inherited from his father, consisted of what is now called Mason's Island, in Mystic Bay, Connecticut, and a large tract of upland and meadow.

Captain Daniel Mason was commissioned quartermaster of the New London County Troop of Dragoons, October 17, 1673, and later was promoted to the

rank of captain. In 1679, in Norwich, Connecticut, he was instructor, for a short time, at the newly established "School on the Plain," but after his second marriage he returned to Stonington, Connecticut. He served as deputy to the General Court, and was influential in the affairs of the Colony. In the diary of Thomas Minor, of Stonington, Connecticut, under date of November 14, 1673, is this entry: "Daniell mason mare broke her Legg," and under date of May 13, 1678, "Daniell masons wife was buried." During King Philip's War, he sent his wife and children to her friends at Roxbury, Massachusetts. In the Mason burying ground at Mystic there is a stone marking his grave, with the following epitaph:

Here lyeth the body of
Lt. Daniel Mason
who died Jan ye 28 1736-7
in ye 85th year

Captain Daniel (1) Mason married (first), in 1673, Margaret Denison. (Denison IV.) He married (second), or possibly (third), October 10, 1679, Rebecca Hobart. (Hobart—American Line II, Child 15.)

Children of first marriage:

1. *Daniel (2)*, of whom further.
2. Hezekiah, born May 3, 1677, died December 15, 1726; married (first), June 7, 1699, Anne Bingham, who died August 2, 1724. He married (second), November 15, 1725, Sarah Robinson.

Children of Daniel and Rebecca (Hobart) Mason:

3. Peter, born November 9, 1680; married, July 8, 1703, Mary Hobart.
4. Rebecca, born February 10, 1682; married, February 6, 1707, Elisha Chesebrough, Esq.
5. Margaret, born December 21, 1683.
6. Samuel, born February 11, 1686; married (first), April 15, 1712, Elizabeth Fitch; (second) February 22, 1720, Rebecca Lippincott.
7. Abigail, born February 3, 1689.
8. Priscilla, born September 17, 1691; married, May 25, 1710, Theophilus Baldwin.

9. Nehemiah, born November 24, 1693, died May 13, 1768; married, January 9, 1722, Zerviah Stanton.

(*History of the Town of Hingham,* Vol. II, pp. 335, 336. *Diary of Thomas Minor,* pp. 120, 148. *Vital Records of Roxbury, Massachusetts. New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. XV, pp. 119, 217, 218. R. A. Wheeler: *History of the Town of Stonington, Connecticut,* pp. 461-63. Family records.)

III

DANIEL (2) MASON, son of Captain Daniel (1) and Margaret (Denison) Mason, was born at Stonington, Connecticut, November 26, 1674, and died at Lebanon, Connecticut, May 7, 1705. After his marriage he removed to Lebanon.

Daniel (2) Mason married, April 19, 1704, Dorothy Hobart. (Hobart—American Line—IV.) She was of an old distinguished family through her maternal line. She married (second), October 1, 1707, Hon. Hezekiah Brainard, of Haddam.

Child:

1. *Jeremiah,* of whom further.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. XV, pp. 119, 217. R. A. Wheeler: *History of Stonington, Connecticut,* pp. 462, 463.)

IV

JEREMIAH MASON, son of Daniel (2) and Dorothy (Hobart) Mason, was born at Stonington, March 4, 1705, and died at Franklin, Connecticut, in 1779. He and his wife settled at Norwich (now Franklin) Connecticut.

Jeremiah Mason married, May 24, 1727, Mary Clark. (Clark III.)

Children, born at Norwich, Connecticut:

1. Daniel, born in July, 1728, died November 13, 1730.
2. Jeremiah, born February 1, 1730; married Elizabeth Fitch.
3. *Dorothy,* of whom further.

4. Daniel (again), born April 10, 1735, died March 11, 1752.
5. Mary, born December 22, 1736; married, April 15, 1756, Nathaniel Huntington.
6. Anne, born March 3, 1739; married William Whiting.
7. David, born November 2, 1742; married Susanna, surname not known.
8. Elizabeth, born August 27, 1744; married Theodore Sedgwick.

(*Vital Records of Norwich, Connecticut,* Vol. I, p. 123. *New England Historical and Genealogical Records,* Vol. XV, p. 224.)

V

DOROTHY MASON, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Clark) Mason, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, April 9, 1732.

She married Lieutenant-Governor Joseph (3) Marsh. (Marsh VI.)

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. XVII, p. 39.)

CLARK ARMS

Arms—Or, a bend engrailed azure. (Burke: *General Armory.*)

Clark

CLARK, as a surname, with its variants Clerk, Clerke, Clarke, is of official origin, meaning the clerk, or the clergyman, a clerk in holy orders. In Middle English *clerk* meant priest. The surname is now almost universally used as Clark and Clarke. The name occurs in early records, appearing in 1273, in the Hundred Rolls for County Lincoln as Boniface Clericus, Thomas le Clerk. It appears in 1379 in the Poll Tax for the West Riding of Yorkshire as Robertus Clarke.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

I

WILLIAM CLARK, the first of this line to be of record, died at Haddam, Connecticut, July 22, 1681. He was first of record at Hartford in 1639. In 1662, he with twenty-seven others bought land at "Thirty Mile Island" (now Haddam) from the Indians, who received in payment thirty coats. William Clark's share was in back of the town meadows on Walkley Hill. He saw service in the war with King Philip. In his will, which showed that he was a man of wealth, he left an estate appraised at £418 18s. More than half of this was made up of land around Haddam. He made bequests to son Thomas, who received the largest portion, to son William, to son Joseph, to son John, to daughter Fennoe, to daughter Welles, to daughter Spencer, to daughters Hannah and Mary. He also made provision that his grandson Daniel Hubbard should be

taught how to read and write. His will was witnessed by Rev. Nicholas Noyes who later figured in the witchcraft trials at Salem.

William Clark married but there is no record of the name of his wife as yet discovered.

Children:

1. *Thomas,* of whom further.
2. William.
3. John, born before 1655, was of Middletown, Connecticut, 1675-80; married Elizabeth White, daughter of Nathaniel White of Middletown.
4. Joseph.
5. A daughter, married Mr. Fennoe.
6. A daughter, married Mr. Welles.
7. Hannah, married Mr. Spencer.
8. Mary, died December 24, 1675; married Daniel Hubbard.

(Records in possession of family citing: Mainwaring: *Early Probate Records of Connecticut,* Vol. I, p. 290. *History of New London County, Connecticut,* Vol. II, p. 528. *Middletown Upper Houses,* p. 524.)

II

THOMAS CLARK, son of William Clark, died before 1746, the year his estate was distributed. In the distribution the following heirs are mentioned Jonathan Clark, his son; Jeremiah Mason, in behalf of his wife; Captain John Fisk, in behalf of his wife; children of Elijah Stannard; David Clark, his son; Israel Clark, his son; Stephen Cone, in behalf of his wife. It appears that there was another son Thomas who is not mentioned in the distribution, having died before then.

Thomas Clark married Elizabeth Bailey. (Bailey II.)

Children:

1. Thomas, died before 1746.
2. Jonathan.
3. David.
4. Israel.

5. A daughter, married Captain John Fisk.
6. A daughter, married Elijah Stannard.
7. *Mary,* of whom further.
8. Susanna, married Stephen Cone, born November 11, 1706, son of Stephen and Mary (Hungerford) Cone.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

III

MARY CLARK, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bailey) Clark, was born about 1703-04 and died April 11, 1799. She married Jeremiah Mason. (Mason IV.) *(Ibid.)*

BAILEY ARMS

Arms—Ermine, three bars wavy sable.
Crest—A demi-lady holding on her dexter hand a tower, in her sinister hand a laurel branch vert. (Burke: *General Armory.*)

Bailey

AILEY, as a surname, with its variants Baillie, Bailly, Baily, Bayley, Baylie, Bayly, Baylis, Bayliss, Bayles, Bayless, is of official origin. It is derived from the office of bailiff. The surname appears on early records as follows: in I Edward III, for County Somerset, as Roger le Baillif; in 1273 on the Hundred Rolls for County Lincoln, as Alvered Ballivus; in 1273 on the Hundred Rolls for County Oxford, as Henry Baily. There are many other instances of the name on early records showing its widespread use.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

I

JOHN BAILEY, the first of this line to be of record, died between June 17, 1696, the date of his will, and August 29, 1696, when the inventory of his estate was taken. In 1648 he was a viewer of chimneys and ladders at Hartford, Connecticut. Eight years later, in March, 1656, he held the office of constable. He was recorded as a freeman in May, 1657. John Bailey moved, in 1662, to Haddam, being one of the original twenty-eight purchasers of that town. There he resided at Higganum, which was in the northern part of Haddam. He left an estate valued at £186 10s. 6d., which he distributed as follows: to sons John, Benjamin and Nathaniel land at Higganum; and bequests to daughter Elizabeth Clark, son Thomas Clark, and to daughters Lydia, Susanna and Mary.

John Bailey married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith of Haddam, who died November 2, 1674. Thomas Smith mentioned in his will wife of

John Bailey of Haddam, and her children; John Bailey; Elizabeth Clark; Benjamin Bailey; heirs of Susanna Hubbard; and Nathaniel Bailey.

Children of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Bailey:

1. John, married Elizabeth Bate, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Beckwith) Bate.
2. Lydia.
3. *Elizabeth,* of whom further.
4. Benjamin, born November 11, 1665.
5. Susanna, married Mr. Hubbard.
6. Nathaniel.
7. Mary, married David (?) Conwell.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family, citing: *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. LXI, p. 60.)

II

ELIZABETH BAILEY, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Bailey, married Thomas Clark. (Clark II.) *(Ibid.)*

HOBART ARMS

Arms—Sable, an estoile of eight points or, between two flaunches ermine.
Crest—A bull passant per pale sable and gules bezantée, in the nostrils a ring or.
(Crozier: *General Armory.*)

Hobart

HOBART is an early variant of Hubert, and Hubbard is another. St. Hubert, the patron of hunters, made the name popular as a christen name. Hubertus de Vall and Hubertus Monetarius are in a Pipe Roll of 5 Henry II and Hubert le Priur in a Close Roll, fifty-fourth of Henry III, 1269 A. D. Asbert Houbard is in Kirby's Quest, Somersetshire, 1327, and William and Isabella Hoberd in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, 1379.

The connection of the American family with the English line herewith has not as yet been definitely established, but since Edmund Hobart was undoubtedly of the same family, the English history which follows is of interest.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

The Family in England

I

JOHN HOBART, ancestor of this line, was mentioned in deeds as the owner of lands at De la Tye, County Norfolk, in 1389.

(Collins: *A Peerage of England,* Vol. IV, p. 302.)

II

GODFREY HOBART, son of John Hobart, was of De la Tye in 1407.

(Ibid.)

III

JOHN HOBART, son of Godfrey Hobart, was mentioned in 1438.
(Ibid.)

IV

THOMAS HOBART, of the Tye, son of John Hobart, died in 1458. He married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Robert at Church. They were the parents of *William,* of whom further. *(Ibid.)*

V

WILLIAM HOBART, son of Thomas and Eleanor (at Church) Hobart, was living in 1478. He was the father of *Thomas,* of whom further.
(Ibid.)

VI

THOMAS HOBART, son of William Hobart, died before April 8, 1517. He resided at Layham, County Suffolk. He was the ancestor of the several branches of the Hobarts. The Suffolk branch became extinct in 1676, while the branch that settled in Massachusetts in 1633 still survives.

Thomas Hobart was the father of two sons:

1. William, married Anne Tilney, daughter of Sir Philip Tilney. From this marriage descended the Hobarts of Monks Eleigh, County Suffolk, afterwards of Lindsey.
2. James, died in February, 1517; was attorney-general to King Henry VII; a Knight of the Sword; was of Hales Hall, County Norfolk; married Margaret Naunton. He was the ancestor of the present Earl of Buckinghamshire.

(Burke: *Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage,* p. 424. Collins: *A Peerage of England,* Vol. IV, p. 362.)

The Family in America

I

EDMUND HOBART, a descendant of Thomas Hobart of Layham, was born in Hingham Parish, County Norfolk, England, about 1574, and died at

Hingham, Massachusetts, March 8, 1646. He embarked with his family near the end of March, 1633, and landed at Charlestown, Massachusetts, about the middle of May, 1633. He became a member of the Congregational Church in Charlestown, August 19, 1633; took the freeman's oath March 4, 1634, and soon after was appointed constable by the General Court. In September, 1635, he removed with a company to Bear Cove, about twelve miles south of Boston, and called their new settlement Hingham, after the town from which most of them had come. He drew house-lot No. 17 on Town (North) Street, while two of his sons drew Nos. 18 and 19. He lived opposite Hobart's Bridge, North Street.

For the year beginning September 19, 1637, Edmund Hobart was of the Grand Jury, and was appointed by the General Court, September 6, 1638, "a Commissioner to try small causes," an office equivalent to the present justice of the peace, and his appointment was renewed May 22, 1639, and June 2, 1641. He was chosen the representative of Hingham in 1639-40, 1641, and 1642.

Edmund Hobart married (first), about 1597, Margaret Dewey, who died in England. He married (second), at Charlestown, October 10, 1634, Sarah Lyford, widow of Rev. John Lyford. She died June 23, 1649.

Children, all of first marriage, born in Hingham, England:

1. Nazareth, born about 1600, died at Hingham, Massachusetts, September 23, 1658; married John Beal.
2. Edmund (twin), born in 1604, died February 16, 1685-86; married Elizabeth, surname not known, died in 1675.
3. *Peter* (twin), of whom further.
4. Thomas, born in 1606, died in Hingham, Massachusetts, August 18, 1689; married Anne Plomer.
5. Rebecca, married Ralph Smith.
6. Sarah.
7. Joshua, born in 1614, died July 28, 1682; was a captain; married, in 1638, Ellen Ibrook, daughter of Richard Ibrook.

(Hobart: *William Hobart, His Ancestors and Descendants.* Lincoln: *History of the Town of Hingham, Massachusetts,* Vol. II, p. 334; Vol. III, p. 132.)

II

REV. PETER HOBART, son of Edmund and Margaret (Dewey) Hobart, was born in Hingham, England, in 1604, baptized there, October 13, 1604, and died at Hingham, Massachusetts, January 20, 1679. In boyhood he attended first a grammar school, next the free school at Lynn, and from this he entered Magdalen College of the University of Cambridge, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1625, and Master of Arts in 1629. In 1626 he taught a grammar school. In 1627, he was ordained a minister by the Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Joseph Hall. He preached nine years as pastor of Haverhill, County Suffolk, England, until 1635, when he and his family arrived at Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 8, 1635. In September of that year he settled at Hingham, where he received several grants of land. There he was pastor of the Congregational Church for forty-four years.

Rev. Peter Hobart married (first) a lady whose name is not known, and who died in 1636. He married (second) Rebecca Ibrook, died September 9, 1693, daughter of Richard Ibrook of Hingham, Massachusetts.

Children, first four born in England, of first marriage:

1. Joshua, born in 1628, graduated from Harvard College in 1650; minister in Southold, Long Island.
2. *Jeremiah,* of whom further.
3. Elizabeth, born in 1632; married John Ripley.
4. Josiah, born in 1634, died in East Hampton, Long Island, in 1711; a merchant of Hingham.
5. Ichabod, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, October 3, 1635, died in July, 1636.

Children of second marriage:

6. Hannah, born in Hingham, April 30, 1637, died May 19, 1637.
7. Hannah (again), born May 15, 1638, died in Bristol, September 11, 1691; married (first) John Brown of Salem; (second), October 21, 1679, John Rogers.
8. Bathsheba, born October, 1640, died April 14, 1724; married (first), June 27, 1664, John Leavitt, Jr.; (second), November 19, 1674, Joseph Turner.

9. Israel, born June 29, 1642, died at Scituate, April 14, 1731; married, December 30, 1668, Sarah Wittewill, daughter of Rev. William Wittewill of Scituate.
10. Jael, born December 30, 1643, died April 18, 1730, at Kingston; married, May 25, 1664, Joseph Bradford, son of Governor William Bradford.
11. Gershom, born in December, 1645, died December 19, 1707; graduated from Harvard College, in 1667; pastor of Groton, Massachusetts, from November 25, 1679, until his death.
12. Jophet, born April 4, 1647; was graduated from Harvard College, in 1667; was a surgeon. He sailed for England before 1670, and was lost at sea.
13. Nehemiah, baptized November 20, 1648; was graduated from Harvard College in 1667; was pastor of Newtown until his death August 25, 1712.
14. David, baptized August 18, 1651, died at his father's homestead, August 21, 1717; was a tanner by occupation; was a selectman eight times; married (first) Joanna Quincy, daughter of Edmund and Joanna (Hoar) Quincy, born April 16, 1654, died May 18, 1695; married (second), December 4, 1695, Sarah Joyce, of Boston, who died October 14, 1729.
15. Rebecca, born April 9, 1654, died in Stonington, Connecticut, April 8, 1727; married, October 10, 1679, Captain Daniel (1) Mason. (Mason II.)
16. Abigail, born October 19, 1656, died unmarried, April 12, 1683.
17. Lydia, born January 7, 1658-59, died October 18, 1732; married, November 12, 1690, Thomas Lincoln.
18. Hezekiah, born August 30, 1661, died May 11, 1662.

(Lincoln: *History of the Town of Hingham, Massachusetts,* Vol. II, pp. 335, 336.)

III

REV. JEREMIAH HOBART, son of Rev. Peter Hobart, was born in England, in 1630, and died at Haddam, Connecticut, November 6, 1715, at the age of eighty-five. His death occurred while he was attending worship and just after he received the sacrament. He was graduated from Harvard College in

1650. He first settled in Topsfield, Massachusetts. During his ministry in 1075-76, at the time of King Philip's War, the selectmen were compelled to build a stonewall around the meetinghouse, with a watch tower ten feet high. Because Mr. Hobart had made many enemies among his congregation, he was accused of immorality and his salary was withheld. The matter was brought before the court, which after hearing the evidence, completely exonerated him and ordered payment of all arrears and the repair of his place. However, the attitude of the people did not change so he removed to Hempstead, Long Island, and later to Haddam, Connecticut. Here he described himself in a petition to the Governor as "an ancient, dejected and despised minister."

Rev. Jeremiah Hobart married Elizabeth Whiting. (Whiting II.)

Children:

1. *Dorothy,* of whom further.
2. Jeremiah, born December 16, 1672.
3. Elizabeth, born February 8, 1674.
4. Margaret, born January 16, 1677-78.

One daughter married Hezekiah Willis, Secretary of the Province of Connecticut, and another daughter married Hezekiah Brainard.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family citing: *Topsfield, Massachusetts, Vital Records,* Vol. IX. *Historical Collections of Topsfield, Massachusetts,* Vol. VI, p. 49.)

IV

DOROTHY HOBART, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Whiting) Hobart, was born August 21, 1671. She married Daniel (2) Mason. (Mason III.) *(Ibid.)*

WHITING ARMS

Arms—Per saltire azure and ermine, a lion's head erased or, in chief three bezants.

Crest—A lion's head erased or. (Crozier: *General Armory.*)

Whiting

WHITING, as a surname, has been assigned two derivations. One is the baptismal originating in the Anglo-Saxon personal name *Hwiting*. This was made up from the Old English *hwit*, meaning "white or fair," plus the suffix *ing*, meaning "son." The second derivation is from locality, meaning "dweller at the white meadow." This was composed of the Old English *hwit* and the Old North and Eastern English *ing*. In this case *ing* meant "meadow," while *hwit* kept the meaning given above.

(Harrison: *Surnames of the United Kingdom.*)

I

REV. SAMUEL WHITING, the emigrant ancestor of this line, was born November 20, 1597, at Boston, Lincolnshire, England, and died at Lynn, Massachusetts, December 11, 1679, at the age of eighty-two. He came of a family which was established in Lincolnshire, England, in the middle of the fourteenth century, and was prominent in life and affairs there up to the period of American emigration. Rev. Whiting took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1616 from Cambridge University, and in 1620 he received his degree of Master of Arts.

Early in April of 1636, accompanied by his wife and two children, he sailed from England, and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, May 26, 1636. The following November he was established as minister of the church in Saugust, later called Lynn, in his honor. In December, 1636, he was admitted a freeman and soon after established his permanent residence opposite the meetinghouse in

Shepard Street. For forty-three years he ministered to spiritual wants of Lynn, and throughout this period was the best beloved figure in its life and affairs.

Dr. Mather, in his *Magnalia,* first published in 1702, pays tribute to Mr. Whiting, as follows:

> And he (Mr. Whiting) was no less a man of temper than a learning; the peculiar sweetness and goodness of his temper must be deemed an essential stroke in his character; he was wonderfully happy in his meek, his composed, his peacable disposition; and his meekness of wisdom outshone all his other attainments in learning for there is no humane literature so hardly attained as the discretion of man to regulate his anger. His very countenance had an amiable smile continually sweetening of it; and his face herein was but the true image of his mind, which, like the upper regions, was marvelously free from the storms of passions.

Rev. Samuel Whiting married (first), in England, a lady whose name is not known. He married (second), August 6, 1629, at Boston, England, Elizabeth St. John. (Mrs. Esther (Gross) Windecker's Royal Descent from Saxon Kings XXVIII.) It is through this marriage that the royal lineage enters, as she was of noble and royal blood, being descended from Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, Alfred the Great, and early kings of Scotland.

Children of first marriage:

Sons, who died in England.

1. Dorothy, married, in 1650, Thomas Wilde, son of Rev. Thomas Wilde, of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Children of second marriage:

2. Rev. Samuel, born in England, March 25, 1633, died in 1713; married, November 12, 1656, Dorcas Chester.
3. Rev. John, born in Lynn, Massachusetts, 1637; married Esther, surname not known; both died October 19, 1689.
4. Rev. Joseph, born April 6, 1641; married (first) Sarah Danforth; (second) Rebecca Prescott.
5. *Elizabeth,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

ELIZABETH WHITING, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, was born in 1645, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, aged eighty-eight. She married Rev. Jeremiah Hobart. (Hobart—American Line —III.) *(Ibid.)*

DENISON ARMS

Arms—Argent, on a chevron engrailed gules between three torteaux, an annulet or.

Crest—A dexter arm erect vested vert, the hand proper grasping a scimitar.

Motto—*Domus grata.* (Beloved home.) (Crozier: *General Armory.*)

Denison

THE Denison family had been established in England for many centuries, the name being on record in counties Norfolk and Cambridge as early as 1273. In 1379 Robert Denysson was named in the Poll Tax of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Both Denise and Denis were highly popular as baptismal names in France, Denise being the feminine form of Denis. In addition to a suggested origin as a font name, Denison, Dennison, and other variants, may be from the Anglo-Saxon "Densica" or Danish.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.* Harrison: *Surnames of the United Kingdom.*)

I

JOHN DENISON, earliest known ancestor of this line, died in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, England, December 4, 1582. There is evidence of his having lived in Bishop's Stortford as early as 1567. He married Agnes, who married (second), May 1, or May 3, 1584, John Gace or Gase, whose will was found in 1602, in which he mentioned George, Edward, and William Denison, "children of my wife," also Elizabeth Crouch, "a daughter of my wife."

Children of John and Agnes Denison:

1. Luce, baptized August 3, 1567, buried at Bishop's Stortford, December 9, 1582 or 1584.
2. *William,* of whom further.
3. Edward, baptized at Bishop's Stortford, April 6, 1575; was living in Dublin, Ireland, in 1670; married in 1631.

4. Mary, baptized at Bishop's Stortford, April 28, 1577.
5. Elizabeth, baptized at Bishop's Stortford, August 23, 1579.
6. George, baptized at Bishop's Stortford, March 17, 1582; buried there, August 20, 1642; married Constance Glascock.

(J. L. Glascock: *Pedigree of Denison*, published in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLVI, pp. 352-54. R. A. Wheeler: *History of the Town of Stonington, Connecticut*, p. 334.)

II

WILLIAM DENISON, son of John and Agnes Denison, was baptized in Bishop's Stortford, England, February 3, 1571, and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, January 25, 1653. According to the inscription on his tombstone, he was a Master of Arts, and, since two of his sons were graduates of the University of Cambridge, it is assumed that he also received his education there.

William Denison was well situated in Bishop's Stortford, but became interested in the emigration to New England, whereupon he decided to go there himself. In 1631, with his family, he came to America on the ship "Lyon," and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he lived until his death. He brought a very good estate to New England, and soon became a leader in civic and religious affairs. His name is third on the list of the founders of the First Church of that town, which was organized about 1632 with John Eliot as pastor. John Eliot was a missionary to the Indians, traveling to America on the ship "Lyon" with William Denison, and appears to have been a tutor in his family. William Denison was a founder of the free school in Roxbury, and was one of the first deacons of the church. In 1634 he was constable and deputy to the General Court. A list of early freeholders shows that he possessed two hundred and sixty-seven acres of land. In 1637, he and his son, Edward, were among several other Roxbury men who were disarmed for "seditious libel," because they were followers of Anne Hutchinson, the religious leader, who drew many of the more intelligent to her way of thinking.

William Denison married, at Bishop's Stortford, England, November 7, 1603, Margaret (Chandler) Monck, who died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 23, 1645.

Children:

1. Rev. John, baptized in Bishop's Stortford, April 7, 1605; educated at Cambridge; remained in England when the family came to America; was vicar of Staunton, Hertfordshire, 1660-70.
2. William, baptized in Bishop's Stortford, October 5, 1606; was a soldier in Holland in 1624, at the siege of Breda when it was taken by Spinola and Count Mansfield; was never heard of again.
3. George, baptized at Bishop's Stortford, October 15, 1609, buried there in 1615.
4. Daniel, born at Bishop's Stortford, October 18, 1612, died in 1682; was a graduate of Cambridge and accompanied his parents to Massachusetts, where he became a major-general of the militia; was speaker of the House of Representatives, and for twenty-nine years was one of the assistants to the Governor; his autobiography, preserved by descendants, is the authority for identifying the family with the Denisons of Bishop's Stortford; married Patience Dudley, a daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley.
5. Sarah, born and died at Bishop's Stortford, in 1615.
6. *Edward* (again), of whom further.
7. Captain George, born in 1618, baptized at Bishop's Stortford, December 10, 1620, died at Hartford, Connecticut, October 23, 1694; married (first), in 1640, Bridget Thompson; (second), in 1645, Ann Borodell.

torical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XLVI, pp. 352-54. R. A. Wheeler: *His-*

(J. L. Glascock: *Pedigree of Denison,* published in the *New England History of the Town of Stonington, Connecticut,* p. 334. Drake: *History of Roxbury, Massachusetts,* pp. 50, 90, 91. J. D. Baldwin and W. Clift: *A Record of the Descendants of Captain George Denison of Stonington, Connecticut,* p. 5. F. M. Caulkins: *History of New London,* p. 332.)

III

EDWARD DENISON, son of William and Margaret (Chandler-Monck) Denison, was born in 1614, baptized at Bishop's Stortford, November 2 or 3, 1616, and died April 26, 1668. He was among those disarmed in 1637, and was a

friend of Wheelwright. However, he was still a respected citizen as he was addressed as "Mr." In 1648 he was a freeman, and in the years 1652 and 1655, he was a representative to the General Court.

Edward Denison married, March 20, 1641, Elizabeth Weld. (Weld II.)

Children:

1. Elizabeth.
2. John, born May 14, 1644.
3. Edward, died in 1646.
4. Jeremiah, born in 1647, died in 1649.
5. Joseph, born April 8, 1649.
6. *Margaret,* of whom further.
7. Mary, born March 27, 1654.
8. Hannah, born September 10, 1655.
9. Sarah, born November 4, 1657; married Thomas Robinson.
10. William, born September 18, 1664.
11. Deborah, born in 1666-67.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

IV

MARGARET DENISON, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Weld) Denison, was born December 15, 1650, and died May 13, 1678. She married Captain Daniel (1) Mason. (Mason II.) *(Ibid.)*

WELD ARMS

Arms—Azure, a fesse nebulée between three crescents ermine.
Crest—A wivern sable guttée, ducally gorged and chained or.
Motto—*Nil sine numine.* (Nothing without the Deity.)

(Crozier: *General Armory.*)

Weld

ELD, with its variants Weald, Welde, Wold, is a surname of locality origin, meaning "at the weld," from residence thereby. A weld is a woody or stubbly waste. There are many instances of this name on the early records. Walter de la Wolde appears on the Fines Roll in 11 Edward I; Willelmus del Weld on the Poll Tax list for West Riding of Yorkshire in 1379; and John atte Welde on the Patent Rolls in 4 Edward III.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

I

CAPTAIN JOSEPH WELD, the first of this line to be of record, was buried October 7, 1646. He came to New England about 1635, bringing wife, Elizabeth, and children, Elizabeth, Mary, Hannah, and Thomas, leaving at home, John, the eldest. He settled in the town of Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was a freeman on March 3, 1636, its representative in 1637 and for seven years following. He was also captain of the militia, and was of good estate and high reputation. In his will probated in 1646, he made bequests to his wife, Barbara, and to her children, Daniel, Sarah, and Marah; and to children of his first wife, John, Thomas, Edward, Mary, Hannah, and to Elizabeth Denison.

Captain Joseph Weld married (first), in England, Elizabeth, surname not known, who died in October, 1638. He married (second), April 20, 1639, Barbara Clapp.

Children of first marriage:

1. John, born in England, in 1623; remained in England; married, in 1647, Margaret Bowen.
2. *Elizabeth,* of whom further.
3. Mary, born in 1627, in England; married, about 1648, Daniel Harris of Middletown.
4. Hannah, born in 1629, in England; from language of her father's will seems to have been engaged to a son of Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford, but nothing further is known.
5. Thomas, born in England, in 1632.
6. Edmund, born July 14, 1636, in New England.

Children of second marriage:

7. Sarah, born December 21, 1640; married, July 23, 1663, John Franks of Boston.
8. Daniel, baptized September 25, 1642.
9. Joseph, baptized February 9, 1645, died at the age of ten months.
10. Marah, baptized August 2, 1646; married Comfort Starr.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family. Savage: *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England,* Vol. IV, pp. 457-58.)

II

ELIZABETH WELD, daughter of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth Weld, was born in England, in 1625. She married Edward Denison. (Denison III.) *(Ibid.)*

BILL ARMS

Arms—Ermine, two wood-bills sable with long handles proper in saltier on a chief azure a pale or, charged with a rose gules between two pelicans' heads erased at the neck argent.

Crest—A pelican's head couped at the neck, vulning herself proper.

(Crozier: *General Armory.*)

Bill

ILL, as a surname, has been assigned two derivations. The first possible origin being from the Old High German *bill,* meaning sword or axe; the second origin being from the pet or nickname for William, though this was later. The name appears in Domesday Book as *Bil.*

The Bill family in England has an ancient and honorable record, which began when they first came from Denmark. For five centuries the family have been in Shropshire, and about 1490, Dr. Thomas Bill was an attending physician to Queen Elizabeth. William Bill was master of Trinity, provost of Elton, and dean of Westminster College. Dean Bill wrote the statutes of Westminster, and was buried in Westminster Abbey in the Dean's Chapel named entirely in his honor.

(Harrison: *Surnames of the United Kingdom.* Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

I

JOHN (1) BILL, the first of this line to be of record, was born in Much Wenlock, Shropshire, England, and was buried at St. Anne, Blackfriars, London. In his will dated 1630, he made a bequest to his birthplace. By occupation he was a publisher in London.

John (1) Bill married (first) Anne Mountford, daughter of Thomas Mountford, D. D. She was the author of a book, *The Mirror of Modestie,* published in London in 1621, a second and a very rare edition appearing in 1719. She died May 3, 1621. John (1) Bill married (second) Joan Franklin of Throwley, Kent.

Children all of first marriage:

1. *John (2)*, of whom further.
2. Anne.
3. Charles, also a publisher.
4. Henry.
5. Mary.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

JOHN (2) BILL, son of John (1) and Anne (Mountford) Bill, was born in England and died in 1638, in Boston, Massachusetts. He came to New England with his wife, Dorothy, before 1635. In 1635 his son John, aged thirteen, came over in the "Hopewell," and his daughter Marie, aged eleven, came in the "Planter." After his death, Richard Tuttle became responsible to the town for Dorothy Bill, widow, "a sojourner at his house" and "for anything about her," it being supposed that Dorothy Bill was a sister of the said Richard Tuttle.

John (2) Bill married, in England, Dorothy, whose surname is not known. Children:

1. James, born in England, in 1615; married Mary, surname not known.
2. Thomas, born about 1618; married (first) Elizabeth Nichols; (second) Abigail Willis.
3. *Philip*, of whom further.
4. John, born in 1622.
5. Mary, born in 1624. *(Ibid.)*

III

PHILIP BILL, son of John (2) and Dorothy Bill, was born in England, about 1620, and died at Groton, Connecticut, July 8, 1689. When he first came to New England, he settled at Pulling Point, Boston, where his mother, and a brother, James, were living. He next lived at Ipswich until 1667-68, when he removed to Connecticut at the invitation of Governor John Winthrop. There he

settled on the east side of the Thames, near New London, in that part of Connecticut incorporated in 1705 as Groton. There he owned a great deal of land, which he disposed of in his will to his children.

Philip Bill married Hannah, surname not known, who died in 1707. She married (second) Samuel Buckland of New London.

Children:

1. Philip, born about 1658; married (first) Elizabeth Lester; (second) Mary, surname not known.
2. Mary, born about 1661.
3. Margaret, born in 1663, died in 1689.
4. *Samuel,* of whom further.
5. John, born in 1667.
6. Elizabeth, married, probably, James Avery.
7. Jonathan, baptized November 5, 1671, at New London.
8. Joshua, born October 16, 1673 or 1675; married (first), November 1, 1699, Joanna Potts; (second), in 1719, Hannah Swodel.

(Ibid.)

IV

SAMUEL BILL, son of Philip and Hannah Bill, was born about 1665, at Ipswich, or near Boston, and died before January 27, 1729-30, the date of probate of his will. He removed with his father to Groton, Connecticut. He and his wife, Mercy, were admitted to the church in New London, September 3, 1693. He was one of the five members that composed the church, who in 1700 signed the paper entitled "Complaint against the Elder of the Church of Christ of New London." The elder was the Rev. Gurdon Saltonstall, who was the pastor of the church at that time, and afterwards became Governor of Connecticut. For this action all the complaining members were suspended from the privileges of the church. Samuel Bill was involved in several land transactions in Groton. In his will he gave to his wife, Elizabeth, the house, and sums of money to children, Philip, James, Joseph, John, Hannah, Mercy, and Abigail.

Samuel Bill married (first) Mercy Haughton, daughter of Richard Haughton of New London; married (second) Elizabeth, whose surname is not known.

Children, uncertain as to which marriage:

1. Hannah, born about 1680.
2. Samuel, born about 1690; married (first) Hannah, surname not known; (second) Joanna Atwell.
3. Philip, born about 1692; married (first) Jane, surname not known; (second) Elizabeth, surname not known; (third) Ruth, surname not known.
4. James, born about 1694; married Mary Wodell.
5. A child, baptized 1695.
6. Ebenezer, married Patience Ingraham.
7. Joshua, baptized June 5, 1698.
8. Jonathan, baptized September 8, 1700.
9. *Mercy,* of whom further.
10. John.
11. Abigail. *(Ibid.)*

V

MERCY BILL, daughter of Samuel Bill, was baptized September 27, 1702, and died in 1786. She married Ensign Joseph (2) Marsh. (Marsh V.)

(Ibid.)

LYMAN ARMS

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, per chevron gules and argent in base an annulet of the first; 2d, gules, a chevron between three sheep argent; 3d, quarterly, ermine and gules over all a cross or.

Crest—A demi-bull argent attired and hoofed or, langued gules.

Motto—*Quod verum tutum.* (What is true is safe.)

(Crozier: *General Armory.*)

Lyman

FROM Anglo-Saxon, the original language of our primitive Teutonic ancestors, came the roots, which, after many centuries of changing speech and fluctuating custom, developed into the surname Lyman. *Leof,* meaning "dear" or "beloved" and akin to the German *lieber,* was combined with "man" to form a word signifying by derivation the beloved or admired man. Contracted into Leman, this word was used as a personal or baptismal name, and, when in the eleventh or twelfth centuries the use of surnames came into common practice, it survived as a surname under the various spellings Leman, Lemmon, Lemon, Leeman, Leemon, Leaman, and Limon. The form Lyman seems to be a more recent variant.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.* Harrison: *Surnames of the United Kingdom.*)

The Family in England

Two ancient and honorable families were united by the marriage of Sir Thomas Lambert and Joan de Umfraville, and by the marriage of their great-granddaughter with Thomas Lyman, Esq., of Navistoke, County Essex, England, in the time of Henry VII, they were ancestors of the Lyman family.

I

THOMAS LYMAN, son of John Lyman of Navistoke, succeeded his father, in 1432, to the estates of Navistoke and Wethersfield. With his wife,

Elizabeth, he brought suit in 1488 against Cecilie Barautyn for unjustly detaining a sum of money.

Thomas Lyman married Elizabeth Lambert, daughter of Henry Lambert of High Ongar, County Essex.

Child:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.

(L. Coleman: *Genealogy of the Lyman Family in Great Britain and America,* pp. 32-33.)

II

HENRY LYMAN, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lambert) Lyman, held Navistoke, in 1487, and was living in 1517. He married Alicia Hyde, daughter of Simon Hyde of Wethersfield.

Child:

1. *John,* of whom further. *(Ibid.)*

III

JOHN LYMAN, son of Henry and Alicia (Hyde) Lyman, was living in 1546, and was in possession of the Navistoke and Ongar estates. He married Margaret Gerard, daughter and heiress of William Gerard of Beauchamp, County Essex.

Child:

1. *Henry,* of whom further. *(Ibid.)*

IV

HENRY LYMAN, son of John and Margaret (Gerard) Lyman, died at High Ongar, May 4, 1605. He inherited the estates of Navistoke and High Ongar. He married Elizabeth, surname not known, who was buried at Navistoke, April 15, 1587.

Child, among others:

1. *Richard (1)*, of whom further. *(Ibid.)*

The Family in America

I

RICHARD (1) LYMAN, son of Henry and Elizabeth Lyman, was baptized in High Ongar, County Essex, England, October 30, 1580, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, in August, 1640. The inventory of his estate is dated September 6, 1640. Before coming to America he sold a part, at least, of his English land, showing that he had formed the intention of leaving his native country and establishing himself permanently in the New World. It was in 1629 that he sold two messuages, arable lands, meadow and pasture, all at Norton Mandeville, County Essex. Two years later, in the middle of August, 1631, he embarked with his wife and children in the ship "Lion." They sailed from Bristol and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, November 4, 1631.

Richard Lyman settled, first, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and with his wife, united with the church in what is now known as Roxbury, Massachusetts. On June 11, 1635, he was made a freeman. Later the same year, on October 15, he was one of the company that left Charlestown with Rev. Thomas Hooker and went to Connecticut to found Hartford. He was one of the original proprietors in 1636. His name is inscribed on a stone column in the rear of the Centre Church of Hartford, that was erected to the memory of the first settlers of the city.

Richard (1) Lyman married, in England, Sarah Osborne, daughter of Roger Osborne of Halstead, Kent. She died in Hartford, Connecticut, where her will was probated January, 1641-42.

Children, all born in England:

1. William, buried in 1615.
2. Phyllis, baptized September 12, 1611; married William Hills.
3. Richard, baptized July 18, 1613, died young.
4. William, baptized in 1616.
5. *Richard (2)* (again), of whom further.

6. Sarah, baptized February 8, 1620.
7. Anne, baptized in 1621.
8. John, baptized in 1623.
9. Robert, baptized in September, 1629; married, November 5, 1662, Hepzibah Bascom, daughter of Thomas Bascom.

(L. Coleman: *Genealogy of the Lyman Family in Great Britain and America,* pp. 36-40. J. Savage: *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England,* Vol. III, p. 134.)

II

RICHARD (2) LYMAN, son of Richard (1) and Sarah (Osborne) Lyman, was born in High Ongar, County Essex, England, baptized February 24, 1617, and died in Northampton, Massachusetts, June 3, 1662. He came to America with his father and settled at Hartford, inheriting, upon his father's death, most of the latter's land and property. He was taxed in Hartford in 1655 and probably removed the same year to Northampton, where, in December he was chosen a selectman. He sold his father's house at Hartford in 1660. For a time he resided at Windsor, and it is stated that he owned land there. With his brothers, John and Robert, he was among the first settlers of Northampton.

Richard (2) Lyman married Hepzibah Ford, daughter of Thomas Ford of Windsor, Connecticut. She married (second) John (2) Marsh. (Marsh II.)

Children:

1. Hepzibah, married, November 6, 1662, Joseph Dewey.
2. *Sarah,* of whom further.
3. Richard.
4. Thomas, lived at Durham, Connecticut.
5. Elizabeth, married, August 20, 1672, Joshua Pomeroy.
6. John.
7. Joanna, born at Northampton, in 1658.
8. Hannah, born July 8, 1660.
9. Moses, born February 20, 1662.

(L. Coleman: *Genealogy of the Lyman Family in Great Britain and America,* p. 39. J. Savage: *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England,* Vol. III, p. 134.)

III

SARAH LYMAN, daughter of Richard (2) and Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman, was born about 1643 and died between the years 1688 and 1707, the exact date of her death not being known. She married John (3) Marsh. (Marsh III.)

(L. Coleman: *Genealogy of the Lyman Family in Great Britain and America*, p. 39. D. W. Marsh: *Marsh Genealogy, Descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut*, p. 20.)

WEBSTER ARMS

Arms—Argent, a fess gules between three crosses-crosslet fitchée azure.
Crest—The sun rising out of the sea proper.
Motto—*Emergo.* (I emerge.)

(W. H. and Rev. M. R. Webster, D. D.: *History and Genealogy of the Governor John Webster Family of Connecticut*, p. 7.)

Webster

THIS old and esteemed name is derived from the occupation of the early members of the family in England, who must have been cloth weavers. Webster is the feminine form of webb, or webber, meaning in Middle English, a cloth weaver. In the Hundred Rolls of 1273, John le Webstere is found, and in 1639, Robertus Webester was living.

From a chart in the possession of descendants of Noah Webster, the eminent lexicographer, it is set forth that the possible line of Governor John Webster was from the early family of Websters, of Scotch descent, who originally settled in Yorkshire, England. This family, down through the generations had grants in Cambridgeshire, Essex, and Huntingtonshire, and that John Webster came from Warwickshire, England, about 1636.

However, further search, under the authority of Charles Edward Banks, in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* Vol. LXII, pp. 232-34, the following and seemingly authentic *English Ancestry of Governor John Webster,* is revealed. Mr. Banks and Savage both disagree with Noah Webster's manuscript which says that Governor John Webster probably came from Warwickshire. Mr. Banks finds in Leicestershire, which adjoins Warwickshire, some wills which are the basis of his statements, and which are quoted further on in Generations I and II. He says "from the corroborative evidence of identity of John Webster of Hartford and the yeoman of Cossington, County of Leicester," Webster himself lends his personal authority to this county origin, as in 1644 he wrote a letter to his daughter in the city of Leicester, which was sent over by Governor George Wyllys to his son, George, Jr., for delivery to her. The Cos-

sington Parish Registers and the Leicestershire wills add confirmation to this origin.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.* W. H. Webster and Rev. M. R. Webster, D. D.: *History and Genealogy of the Governor John Webster Family of Connecticut,* p. 7. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* Vol. LXII, pp. 232-34.)

The Family in England

I

JOHN WEBSTER, of Cossington, Leicestershire, England, was the first known ancestor of the family. In his will, an abstract of which follows, dated February 1, 1593, he is recorded as a husbandman:

> My Soul to Almighty God and my body to be buried in the churchyard of Cossington.
>
> To my son John Webster my whole team of horses, carts, implements, my great brass pot, etc.
>
> To my daughter Margaret Webster 5 of my best kyne; living which her mother appointeth for her and my brewing lead.
>
> The residue of my goods to my said son, John Webster, and daughter Margaret Webster, my executors.
>
> Proved at Leicester, 26 Oct. 1594.

The death and burial of John Webster, "grandfather of the emigrant" are to be found in the parish register of Cossington, under date of October 12, 1594. Both his wife and his son, Matthew, were deceased before his will was made.

John Webster married, but the name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. *Matthew,* of whom further.
2. John, mentioned in his father's will.
3. Margaret, mentioned in her father's will.

(*New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* Vol. LXII, pp. 232-34.)

II

MATTHEW WEBSTER, son of John Webster, was of Cossington, Leicestershire, England, and like his father was listed as "husbandman." An abstract of his will, dated August 25, 1592, and probated at Leicester, September 30, 1592, is as follows:

> My Soul to Almighty God and my body to be buried in the Parish of Cossington. To my brother John Webster 3 lamb hoggs and to my brother-in-law James Aston hoggs. To my sister Margaret Webster 1 ewe and 1 lamb. The residue of my goods then to be divided into 4 equal parts, 1 part to my son John Webster at 21, and the other 3 parts equally divided between my daughters Ffayth and Avis at 21, or marriage. My wife Elizabeth to be executrix and guardian of my children during their minority and Mr. Bobbington, Mr. Booth, Mr. Aston, and my father, John Webster, to be Supervisors.

Matthew Webster married Elizabeth, whose surname is not known. Children:

1. *John,* of whom further.
2. Ffayth.
3. Avis. *(Ibid.)*

The Family in America

I

GOVERNOR JOHN WEBSTER, son of Matthew and Elizabeth Webster, was born in England, about 1590 and died in Hadley, Massachusetts, April 5, 1661. An abstract of his will, recorded in the *Probate Records of Northampton, Massachusetts,* pp. 20-21, reads as follows:

> To my Deare and beloved wife Agnes Webster I give one bed and comely furniture for ye same. As also my home and lands in Hartford all the profits of the same during her natural life. To son Matthew ten pounds. To son William seventy pounds. To son Thomas fifty pounds. To daughter (Ann) Marsh twenty pounds. To daughter (Elizabeth) Markham forty pounds. To grandchild Jonathan Hunt

> forty shillings. To grandchild Mary Hunt ten pounds. To all my grandchildren else in New England I give ten shillings apiece. To Mary, wife of William Holton of Northampton in part recompense for her great love and *paynes* for me I give forty shillings. To son Robert all the remainder of my estate.

The will is dated June 25, 1659.

It is evident that he resided for a period in Cossington, County Leicester, England, where his marriage and the baptisms of some of his children are recorded in the parish registers. Tradition had it that he came from County Warwick, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1636. He brought with him his wife, Agnes, and his children, who, apparently, were all born in England. In 1636, he was of Hartford, being an original proprietor. In 1639, his home was on the east side of the street now called Governor Street. He was one of the committee who for the first time sat with the Court of Magistrates, 1637-1638, and he was a magistrate from 1639 to 1655, when he was made Deputy-Governor, and in 1656-57 he served as Governor. He was one of the committee who formed a code on criminal laws for Connecticut Colony, in 1642, and was a commissioner for the United Colonies in 1654. In addition, he was an influential member of the church of Hartford, and was one of the leaders of the Hadley Company, removing to that locality in 1659. Because of a controversy with the minister of Hartford, the settlement was planned at Hadley, Massachusetts, and John Webster headed the list of fifty-nine signers who agreed to locate there. His son, Robert, was another signer. Governor Webster lived for a time in Northampton, Massachusetts, and became one of the judges associated with John Pynchon and Samuel Chapin. He was admitted freeman in Massachusetts, and in 1660 was made a magistrate in that colony. Mr. Trumbull summarized John Webster's services as follows:

> For twenty years John Webster had been chosen into the magistracy of Connecticut. At the election of 1655 he was Deputy Governor, and at the election of 1656, he was chosen Governor of the colony. Prior to his election as governor, he was frequently directed by the General Court to decide controversies about lands, boundaries, estates, etc. In

1639, he was one of a committee appointed to confer with New Haven in relation to attacks from Indians. In 1649, the New England Congress employed him to "set forth on the towns" soldiers and ammunition for an expedition against the Indians. At other times he was chosen "to press men and ammunition" for attacks against Indians, or he was one of the officers with whom constables were to confer in the enlisting of men for military service. He made journeys to the seaside and to nearby towns to administer justice. He surveyed the highway from Hartford to Windsor. He was a man of prominence and standing.

His eminent descendant, Noah Webster, LL. D., one of the great lexicographers of the English language, erected a stone in the old Hadley cemetery, in 1818, a simple memorial on, or near, the actual grave of Governor Webster, bearing the following inscription:

> To the Memory of John Webster, Esq. one of the first settlers of Hartford in Connecticut, who was many years a Magistrate or Assistant, and afterwards Deputy Gov. and Governor of that colony, and in 1659 with the sons, Robert, William and Thomas, associated with others in the purchase and settlement of Hadley where he died in 1661, this monument is erected in 1818 by his descendant, Noah Webster of Amherst.

Governor John Webster married, at Cossington, County Leicester, England, November 7, 1609, Agnes Smith.

Children, order uncertain:

1. Matthew, baptized at Cossington, February 11, 1609-10, died July 16, 1675; was a freeman at Hartford, Connecticut, April 10, 1645; later settled at Farmington, Connecticut; married but name of his wife is not known.
2. William, born about 1617; married, February 17, 1670, Mary Reeve, daughter of Thomas Reeve, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who was tried for witchcraft and was acquitted.
3. Robert, born in England, about 1627, died May 31, 1676; married, in 1652, Susanna Treat.
4. Thomas, died at Northampton, Massachusetts; married, June 16, 1663, Abigail Alexander.

5. *Ann* or *Anne,* of whom further.
6. Elizabeth, married, about 1658, as his second wife, William Markham of Hadley, who was killed by the Indians, September 4, 1675.
7. Mary, died probably before 1659, as she is not mentioned in her father's will; married, in England, John Hunt.
8. Probably Faith, baptized at Cossington, July 29, 1627; named for her father's sister Rfayth.

(W. H. and Rev. M. R. Webster, D. D.: *History and Genealogy of the Governor John Webster Family,* pp. 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 29, 30, 31. *An Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members of the Society of Colonial Wars,* p. 516. W. D. Love: *The Colonial History of Hartford,* pp. 32, 72, 135. C. C. Adams: *Middletown Upper Houses* [The Grafton Press], p. 703.)

II

ANN or ANNE WEBSTER, daughter of Governor John and Agnes (Smith) Webster, probably baptized at Cossington, England, July 29, 1621, and died July 9, 1662. She married John (2) Marsh. (Marsh II.) *(Ibid).*

KNOWLES ARMS

Arms—Azure, a hawk seizing a partridge argent, on a chief of the last three bird bolts of the first. (Burke: *General Armory.*)

Knowles

NOWLES, as a surname, is of locality origin, derived from the Anglo-Saxon *cnoll,* meaning "a knoll, hill or summit." The surname means "at the knoll" from residence thereby. Among the earliest known persons bearing this name is Roger de la Cnolle of County Devon, who is listed in the Hundred Rolls of 1273; Cecilia de Knolle, listed in the Poll Tax, for West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1379; and Robert de Knollys, listed in the Preston Guild Rolls of 1397.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.* Lower: *Patronymica Britannica.*)

I

RICHARD KNOWLES, the first of our line to be of record, was in Plymouth, Massachusetts, January 2, 1637-38. He probably died between 1670 and 1675. The first record found of him is on his appearance in Plymouth Court, where he was charged with sailing his boat on the Sabbath. January 7, 1638-39, he was granted a "garden place" on that side of the town next to Duxbury. He is believed to have moved to Cambridge with his wife's family, but later probably returned to Plymouth, as he is found there in 1643 on the list of men able to bear arms, but there is no record of his service in an organized military company. Richard Knowles' occupation was that of a ship captain, and during the alarm over the war with the Dutch at New Amsterdam in 1653, his bark was pressed into service for transporting men and supplies. He moved to the new town of Eastham May 13, 1654, where he had a grant of land.

Richard Knowles married, at Plymouth, August 15, 1639, Ruth Bower, daughter of George and Barberie Bower.

Children, born in Plymouth, Massachusetts:

1. *John (1)*, of whom further.
2. Mercy or Mary, died at Eastham, Massachusetts; married, February 5, 1667-68, Ephraim Doane.
3. James, born November 17, 1648, died before October 10, 1678.
4. Duty, died August 29, 1714; married Joseph Collins.
5. Samuel, born in Plymouth, September 17, 1651, died at Eastham, June 19, 1737; married, at Eastham, in December, 1679, Mercy Freeman.
6. Mehitable, born May 20, 1653, died after 1671; married George Brown.
7. Barbara, born September 28, 1656, died February 23, 1714-15; married, June 13, 1677, Thomas Mayo.

(L. E. de Forest: *Ludington-Saltus Records*, p. 144. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. VI, p. 44; Vol. LXXIX, p. 292. F. Freeman: *History of Cape Cod*, Vol. II, pp. 374, 598, D. Dudley: *History and Genealogy of the Bangs Family in America*, pp. 28, 29.)

II

JOHN (1) KNOWLES, son of Richard and Ruth (Bower) Knowles, died June 3, 1675, when he was killed by the Indians near Taunton, Massachusetts, during King Philip's War. He was one of the nineteen men from Eastham who fought in the war. Provision was made for his widow by the Colony.

John (1) Knowles married, December 28, 1670, Apphia Bangs. (Bangs—American Line—II.)

Children:

1. Edward, born November 7, 1671.
2. *John (2)*, of whom further.
3. Rebecca, born March 2, 1674-75.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

III

COLONEL JOHN (2) KNOWLES, son of John (1) and Ruth Knowles, was born July 10, 1673, and died November 3, 1757, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His name appears on the list of June 6, 1733, as one of the grantees of Narragansett land for township No. 7 from Eastham. He served as a member of the General Court, and was also probably connected with the militia. He and his wife were buried in an old burial ground of Eastham near the shores of the town cove. The inscription on the stone of his wife is as follows: "Here Lyes Buried the Body of Mrs. Mary Knowles, wife of Colnl John Knowles. Died Nov. ye 7th, 1745, in the 73d Year of Her age." His gravestone is inscribed: "Here lies buried the body of Colnl John Knowles who departed this life Nov. 3d, 1757, in the 85th Year of His Age."

Colonel John Knowles married Mary Sears.

Children:

1. Joshua, born in Eastham, July 6, 1696; married, March 13, 1717-18, Sarah Paine.
2. John, born June 28, 1698.
3. Seth, born August 7, 1700.
4. *Paul,* of whom further.
5. James, born November 4, 1704.
6. Jesse, born April 1, 1707.
7. Mary, born October 9, 1709. *(Ibid.)*

IV

PAUL KNOWLES, son of Colonel John (2) and Mary (Sears) Knowles, was born August 8, 1702. He married, February 28, 1722, Phebe Paine. (Paine IV.)

Children:

1. Ann, baptized December 1, 1723; married, in 1743, Uriah Rich.
2. *Phebe,* of whom further.
3. Mary, baptized January 22, 1726-27.

4. Paul, baptized December 1, 1727-28.
5. John, baptized in November, 1730.
6. Thomas, baptized August 13, 1732.
7. Hannah, baptized in 1734.
8. Ruth, baptized March 14, 1735-36; married Elisha Turner.
9. James, baptized June 5, 1737.
10. Abigail, baptized December 3, 1738.
11. Silas, baptized in 1740. *(Ibid.)*

V

PHEBE KNOWLES, daughter of Paul and Phebe (Paine) Knowles, was baptized May 2, 1725. She married (first) Joseph Collins. She married (second) Captain Simon Gross. (Gross—American Line—V.) *(Ibid.)*

PAYNE (PAINE) ARMS

Arms—Argent, on a fesse, engrailed gules, between three martlets sable, three mascles or, all within a bordure, engrailed of the second, bezantée.

Crest—A wolf's head erased azure, charged with five bezants saltire-ways.

(E. J. and H. G. Cleveland: *The Genealogy of the Cleveland and Cleaveland Families.* Burke: *General Armory.*)

Paine

AGANUS was a Norman personal name, whence the modern Payne and Paine, as well as the more ancient Paganel and Paynel. The softened form, Payne, is found in Chaucer. In 1273, the name Payne appeared in Counties Norfolk, Hunt, and Essex.

(Lower: *Patronymica Britannica.*)

The family of our interest is believed to have come from County Kent, England, and may have been of earlier stock from the northern counties of England. The Paynes and Paines claim descent from Hugo de Payen, a knight of Norman descent, crusader, 1099, founder of the order of "Templars of the Cross," whose name signified a residence at Payens, near Troyes, France. As early as 1400, a Payne family in England was of Market Bosworth, County Leicester. Also a Paine family from County Norfolk came to New England and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts; however, the ancestors of Thomas Paine, progenitor of this line, have not been found.

(E. J. and H. G. Cleveland: *The Genealogy of the Cleveland and Cleaveland Families,* Vol. I, pp. 75, 87. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. XXII, p. 60.)

I

THOMAS (1) PAINE, the progenitor of this line, was born in England. There may be truth in the theory that he visited the shores of New England for fishing purposes as early as 1621, but, according to tradition, he emigrated to

America about 1624, bringing with him an only son, Thomas. Some authorities state that he was the same Thomas Paine who settled at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1639, serving as deputy from that place to the court at Plymouth, and living at Yarmouth in 1650. Nothing definite can be proven of what became of him, excepting the above generally accepted theory.

Thomas (1) Paine had a son:

1. *Thomas (2)*, of whom further.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XXII, p. 60.)

II

THOMAS (2) PAINE, son of Thomas (1) Paine, was born in 1612, probably in County Kent, England, and died at Eastham, Massachusetts (now Orleans, Massachusetts), August 16, 1706. His will, dated May 12, 1705, was proved October 2, 1706.

Thomas Paine, "a lad who had lost the sight of one eye," came to New England with his father. The date of arrival is not definitely known, but general opinion is that it was in 1624. In the list of inhabitants of Eastham, Massachusetts, May 22, 1655, appears this Thomas Paine, and he was made freeman there, June 1, 1658. In 1662, he and Giles Hopkins were surveyors of highway. Two years later, Mr. Paine served as juror; and as a deputy to the Old Colony Court, 1671-73, 1676, 1678, 1680-81, and in 1690. He was apparently a man of authority and influence, for in 1670, he and Jonathan Sparrow were appointed to visit ordinaries or taverns to see that there was no excessive drinking. That same year he served on the Grand Inquest. On June 5, 1671, Thomas Paine was chosen water bailiff for Plymouth Colony, an office created to protect Cape Cod fisheries. This office he held for several years as he did that of selectman for his town. In 1674, he served as constable, and in 1676 was appointed to the committee for building the meetinghouse. From 1674 to 1694, he was town treasurer, and for a time, town clerk. Again in 1696, he served the town—this time as representative to the General Court at Boston. There he purchased a

residence for one hundred and thirty-five pounds, but this home he sold in 1697, and returned to end his days in Eastham.

In 1667 he had been granted a tract of land and added to this by a purchase of land, at "Eastern Harbor" from Thomas Prence for twenty pounds, and by another, June 1, 1673, from Jabez Howland for fifteen pounds. His property was further increased by grants in 1683 and in 1690. At his death, he "seems to have been fairly possessed of real estate." By trade, Thomas Paine affirmed himself a cooper, but he was equally apt in other lines, and built gristmills in Eastham, Barnstable, and other parts of the county.

Thomas (2) Paine married, about 1650, Mary Snow. (Snow II.)

Children:

1. Mary, married (first), January 11, 1670, James Rogers, Jr.; (second), April 24, 1674, Israel Cole.
2. Samuel, died in Eastham, Massachusetts, October 13, 1712; married, January 31, 1682, Patience Freeman.
3. *Thomas (3)*, of whom further.
4. Eleazer, born March 10, 1658; died young.
5. Elisha, born in Eastham, died February 7, 1735-36; married, January 20, 1685, Rebecca Doane, who was born in Eastham, May 12, 1668, died in Canterbury, Connecticut, December 19, 1758, daughter of John and Hannah (Bangs) Doane.
6. John, born March 14, 1660-61, died October 26, 1731; married (first), March 14, 1689, Bennit Freeman, died May 13, 1716; (second), March 13, 1719-20, Alice Mayo.
7. Nicholas, died in 1733; married, about 1698, Hannah, surname not known.
8. James, born July 6, 1665, died in Barnstable, Massachusetts, November 12, 1728, aged sixty-three; married, April 9, 1691, Bethia Thatcher.
9. Joseph, died in Harwich, Massachusetts, October 1, 1712; married, May 27, 1691, Patience Sparrow.
10. Dorcas, died October 30, 1707; married, about 1690, Benjamin Vickery, of Hull, Massachusetts.

(E. J. and H. G. Cleveland: *The Genealogy of the Cleveland and Cleaveland Families,* Vol. I, p. 75. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. VI, p. 170; Vol. XII, pp. 61-62.)

III

THOMAS (3) PAINE, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Snow) Paine, was born about 1657, and died at Truro, Massachusetts, June 23, 1721, aged sixty-four years, and was buried in the old burying ground at Truro. His will was dated April 6, 1720, and was presented July 4, 1721.

On June 6, 1684, Thomas Paine took the freeman's oath. In 1690 he purchased several tracts of land at Truro from his father, which tracts had formerly belonged to Governor Prence and Jabez Howland. But he did not move there until 1705. When Truro became a township he was elected the first selectman, and reëlected for several years. In 1710 he became clerk and treasurer, and also received a commission as justice of the peace. He was proprietor's clerk, and his books which were beautifully kept are still extant. In July of 1713 he was appointed special justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He served both Truro and Eastham as representative.

Thomas (3) Paine married (first), August 5, 1678, Hannah Shaw. (Shaw III.) He married (second), March 8, 1714-15, Mrs. Elizabeth Eaires of Boston.

Children, all of first marriage:

1. Hannah, born April 6, 1679, died young.
2. Hugh, born July 5, 1680, died next year.
3. Thomas, born February 28, 1682; married, May 12, 1705, Thankful Cobb.
4. Hannah (again), born May 12, 1684, died January 14, 1757; married, May 5, 1704, Deacon John Binney.
5. Jonathan, born February 1, 1686; married (first), October 7, 1709, Sarah Mayo; (second), in 1719, Mary Purrington.
6. Abigail, born March 4, 1688, died the next winter.
7. Abigail (again), born November 10, 1689; married, November 8, 1711, Ebenezer White.
8. Phebe, born March 14, 1691, died young.
9. Elkanah, born February 1, 1693; married, March 10, 1719-20, Reliance Young.
10. Moses, born September 28, 1695; married, April 14, 1720, Margaret Mayo.

11. Joshua, born August 28, 1697; married (first), in 1720, Rebecca Sparrow; (second), in 1737, Constance Baker of Canterbury, Connecticut, a widow.
12. *Phebe* (again), of whom further.
13. Lydia, born December 4, 1700; married, March 2, 1719-20, Josiah Hinckley.
14. Barnabas, born November 13, 1705; married, June 25, 1724, Mary Purrington.

(E. J. and H. G. Cleveland: *The Genealogy of the Cleveland and Cleaveland Families,* Vol. I, p. 75. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. VI, p. 170; Vol. XII, pp. 61-62. J. Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England,* Vol. III, p. 337. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

IV

PHEBÊ PAINE, daughter of Thomas (3) and Hannah (Shaw) Paine, was born February 11, 1699. She married Paul Knowles. (Knowles IV.)

(Ibid.)

SHAW ARMS

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three lozenges ermine.

(Burke: *Encyclopædia of Heraldry.*)

Shaw

HAW, as a surname, is derived from the place-name "shaw" or "schaw" meaning a small woody shade or covert. "Richard de la Schawe" is listed in the Patent Rolls of Lancashire in 1271. "John atte Schawe" is found in ancient Parliamentary Rolls and we find mention of a "Thomas de Schaghe" among the early writs of Parliament.

(G. C. Martin: *Shaw, The Name, The Coats of Arms and Records of Various Families of the Name in Great Britain and the United States.* Harrison: *Surnames of the United Kingdom.*)

I

JOHN SHAW, the first of this line to be of record, was born in England, and died October 24, 1694, in New England. He came to America as early as 1627, when he settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts. There he shared in the division of cattle, prepared a home and sent for his family. He became a freeman in 1632 or 1633 and was one of the group who, before July 1, 1633, endeavored to make a passage from Green's Harbor to the Bay. In 1636 he acquired additional land. He joined the Plymouth military company in 1643 and served in King Philip's War. He was a juryman in 1648 and in 1652, and he was one of the purchasers of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Ten years later he became one of the first settlers in Middleboro, Massachusetts, and had a share in the twenty-six men's purchase, which he sold before 1677 to Samuel Wood.

From the Plymouth Colony Deeds of 1656 we find that John Shaw gave to his son, Jonathan Shaw, his house and land in Plymouth, including about twenty-

five acres of upland; he reserved for himself an interest in the orchard during his lifetime. At his death it was to become the property of his son, John Shaw. On March 26, 1658, John Shaw gave to his sons, "Sarjeant James" and John Shaw, one-half of his land at Coaksett or Cushena, Massachusetts. Another deed dated January 30, 1663, records that John Shaw, Sr., gave to his son-in-law, Stephen Bryant of Plymouth, upland and meadows near Namassakett, Massachusetts, and a grant of land which John had received in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He gave also to his son, James, one-half of his "purchase land att Chushena, and one fourth p^rte of my said lott at Chushena I give unto my son Jonathan Shaw." He requested that after his death his daughter, Abigail Bryant should have his bed "and all the furniture thereunto belonging; as alsoe my Chist with whatsoever else Doth any wayes appertaine to mee."

John Shaw married, in England, Alice, surname not known, who died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, March 6, 1654, and was buried there.

Children, order not known:

1. John, returned to England, unmarried.
2. James, married, in 1652, Mary Mitchell.
3. *Jonathan,* of whom further.
4. Abigail, died in 1694; married Stephen Bryant.

(B. Shurtleff: *Descendants of William Shurtleff of Plymouth and Marshfield, Massachusetts,* p. 35. W. T. Davis: *Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth,* Part II, p. 235. *Plymouth Colony Deeds,* Vol. II, Part I, pp. 186, 206; Vol. III, p. 57. *Mayflower Descendant,* Vol. X, pp. 33-35. *Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts,* Vol. II, p. 696. *An Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members of the Society of Colonial Wars,* p. 425.)

II

JONATHAN SHAW, son of John and Alice Shaw, was born in England and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1701. Jonathan came to America with his mother. It is believed that he was a resident for a time in Duxbury or Eastham, Massachusetts. On November 27, 1698, Jonathan and John Waterman were made the first deacons of the Plympton Church. He received several grants

of land at Lakenham (now Carver) from 1662 to 1668. In 1673 he was surveyor of highways and his name appears on the list of voters who raised £30 for the soldiers on May 4, 1676. For three years, 1683, 1688, 1691 he was a grand juryman, and in 1685 he was rator for the town. In 1689 he was one of the committee appointed to sell Clark's Island.

Jonathan Shaw married (first), in Plymouth, January 22, 1656-57, Phebe Watson. (Watson III.) He married (second) Persis (Dunham) Pratt, widow of Benajah Pratt and daughter of John Dunham.

Children of first marriage:

1. *Hannah,* of whom further.
2. Jonathan, born in 1663, died at Plympton, Massachusetts, January 18, 1729-30; married (first), December 29, 1667, Mehitable Pratt; (second), November 6, 1715, Mary Darling.
3. Phebe, married, in 1682, John Morton.
4. Mary, married, in 1687, Eleazer Ring.
5. George, married, January 8, 1690, Constance Doane.
6. Lydia, married, April 4, 1689, Nicholas Snow.
7. Benjamin (twin), born in 1672.
8. Benoni (twin), born in 1672, died March 5, 1751; married Lydia Waterman.

(B. Shurtleff: *The Descendants of William Shurtleff of Plymouth and Marshfield, Massachusetts,* p. 35. *Plymouth Colony Records* in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. IX, p. 314; Vol. XLVII, p. 187; Vol. XLVIII, p. 189. *Mayflower Descendant,* Vol. X, p. 33. *Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts,* Vol. II, p. 696. W. T. Davis: *Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth,* Part 2, p. 236.)

III

HANNAH SHAW, daughter of Jonathan and Phebe (Watson) Shaw, was born in 1662 and died July 24, 1713. She married Thomas (3) Paine. (Paine III.) *(Ibid.)*

WATSON ARMS

Arms—Argent, a fess gules in chief three crosses botonnée of the last.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

Watson

ATSON, as a surname, with its variants Watt and Watts, is of baptismal origin, meaning "the son of Walter," from the nickname "Watt." This was one of the popular surnames of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

I

ROBERT WATSON, the progenitor of this line, died in 1637. He was of London, England, when he came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1633, with his family. He married, in England, Elizabeth, whose surname is not known.

Children:

1. *George,* of whom further.
2. Robert, was of Windsor, Connecticut; married, in 1646, Mary Rockwell.
3. Samuel.
4. Frances, married John Rogers of Marshfield, Massachusetts.

(W. T. Davis: *Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, Massachusetts,* pp. 277-278. J. Savage: *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England,* Vol. IV, p. 436. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

GEORGE WATSON, son of Robert and Elizabeth Watson, was born in 1603 and died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1689, aged eighty-seven years. He

came to New England with his parents about 1633. In 1638 he purchased land from Governor Bradford which had formerly belonged to Francis Cooke. In 1660 he was appointed to lay out forty acres at Shifting Cove. He held several town positions and was one of those who appraised the property of Alice Southworth Bradford in 1670.

George Watson married, in 1635, Phebe Hicks. (Hicks—American Line II.)

Children:

1. John.
2. *Phebe,* of whom further.
3. Samuel (twin), born January 18, 1648.
4. Elizabeth (twin), born January 18, 1648; married, in 1667, Joseph Williams of Taunton, Massachusetts.
5. Mary, married, August 21, 1662, Thomas Leonard.
6. Jonathan, born March 9, 1652.
7. Elkanah, born February 25, 1656; married, in 1690, Mercy, whose surname is not known.
8. Jonathan (again), born in 1659.

Perhaps others. *(Ibid.)*

III

PHEBE WATSON, daughter of George and Phebe (Hicks) Watson, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1636. She married Jonathan Shaw. (Shaw II.) *(Ibid.)*

HICKS ARMS

Arms—Gules, a fess wavy between three fleurs-de-lis or.
Crest—A buck's head couped at the neck or, gorged with a wreath of laurel proper.

(Crozier: *General Armory.* Vermont: *America Heraldica.*)

Hicks

ICKS, a nickname for Richard and originally a baptismal name meaning "the son of Richard," was of record in many counties in England as early as 1273, and was widely scattered in Gloucestershire in 1327, as shown by the tax lists.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.* Mrs. W. H. Beach: *A Cotswald Family, Hicks and Hicks-Beach,* p. 19.)

THE FAMILY IN ENGLAND

I

JOHN HICKS, the progenitor of this line, was a lineal descendant of Sir Ellis Hicks, who was knighted on the field of Poitiers in 1356 by Edward, the Black Prince. John Hicks was of County Gloucester, England. He died in 1492, leaving a son, *Thomas,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

THOMAS HICKS, son of John Hicks, died in 1565. He married Margaret Atwood, and they were the parents of *Baptist,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III

BAPTIST HICKS, son of Thomas and Margaret (Atwood) Hicks, was born in 1526. He married Mary Everard, daughter of James Everard, Esq. They were the parents of *James,* of whom further. *(Ibid.)*

IV

JAMES HICKS, son of Baptist and Mary (Everard) Hicks, was born in 1550. He married Phebe Allyn, daughter of Rev. Ephraim Allyn.

Children:

1. *Robert,* of whom further.
2. John.
3. Ephraim.
4. Samuel.
5. James.
6. Thomas. *(Ibid.)*

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

ROBERT HICKS, emigrant ancestor, son of James and Phebe (Allyn) Hicks, was born in England about 1570-75, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, March 24, 1647. His name appears on the list of passengers of the ship "Fortune," in 1621, as of Bermondsey Street, Southwark, London, a fellmonger or hide and wool merchant of London. He came to the Colonies alone and drew one lot in the division of 1623, settling at Scituate, Massachusetts, for a time, later removing to Plymouth. He was taxed eighteen shillings in Plymouth in 1632-33, and twelve shillings in 1633-34. Robert Hicks acquired a great deal of land in Plymouth, and became a freeman there in 1633. Later he moved to Duxbury, Massachusetts, as in 1642 two of his sons, John and Stephen, left his home and went to Long Island.

In his will, filed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, dated May 28, 1645, Robert Hicks left to son Ephraim his home at Plymouth and land recently purchased from John Alden, also land at Island Creek; he named his eldest son, Samuel; wife, Margaret to have the use of three rooms in his house during her lifetime and to be executrix of his will. He made bequests to his grandson, John Bangs, to Rev. John Reyner's son, John, to John Watson, and others. Inventory of his estate was taken July 5, 1647, and it amounted to £39.13d.

Robert Hicks married (first) Elizabeth Morgan, daughter of John Morgan. He married (second), in England, Margaret Winslow. She came in the ship "Anne" accompanied by their four children, Samuel, Ephraim, Lydia, and Phebe, all of whom shared in the land division of 1627. In 1662 she confirmed the sale of fifty acres of land on the North River, which had been sold by her husband during his life to Elnathan Chauncey, youngest son of President Chauncey. In her will, dated July 8, 1665, Margaret Hicks made bequests to her son, Samuel; to daughter-in-law, Lydia; to Samuel's children; to son, Ephraim, now deceased; to grandchild, John Bangs; to the son of her son-in-law, George Watson, husband of her daughter, Phebe, deceased. George Watson and Captain Southworth were named overseers. Inventory of her estate was taken March 5, 1665, and amounted to £53.12s.6d.

Children of first marriage:

1. Thomas, born in England, baptized in Bermondsey, a borough of London, was buried in England, in April, 1604.
2. John, born in England, baptized in Bermondsey, October 12, 1605. He was one of the patentees to whom Governor Kieft, in 1645, granted the township of Flushing, Long Island. He was active in the affairs of the community and his name and that of his only son, Thomas, appears in almost every public measure for many years. Thomas Hicks was appointed the first judge of Queens County.

Children of second marriage:

3. Sarah, baptized in Bermondsey, October 25, 1607.
4. Samuel, called "eldest son" in his father's will; perhaps that meant the eldest living son, as he is not named with the earliest four children baptized at Bermondsey; married, about 1645, Lydia Doane, daughter of John Doane.
5. Stephen.
6. Ephraim, born in England, died in 1649, three months after his marriage: married, September 13, 1649, Elizabeth Howland. She married (second), July 10, 1651, John Dickarson.
7. *Phebe,* of whom further.

8. Lydia, died after 1627; married Edward Bangs. (Bangs—American Line—I.)

(S. Rudder: *A New History of Gloucestershire*, p. 837. *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 161. Rev. J. Cornell: *Genealogy of the Cornell Family*, p. 382. C. E. Banks: *The Planters of the Commonwealth*, pp. 51, 54. C. E. Banks: *The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers*, p. 119. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. IV, pp. 252, 282; Vol. VI, p. 187. C. H. Pope: *The Pioneers of Massachusetts*, p. 232. S. Deane: *History of Scituate, Massachusetts*, p. 284. J. Savage: *A Genealogical Dictionary of the Early Settlers of New England*, Vol. II, p. 410. F. Freeman: *History of Cape Cod*, Vol. II, p. 357. C. H. Bangs: *Edward Bangs the Pilgrim*, pp. 1, 10. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

PHEBE HICKS, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Winslow) Hicks, was born in England and died May 22, 1665. She married George Watson. (Watson II.) *(Ibid.)*

SNOW ARMS

Arms—Argent, on a fess, between two bars nebulée sable, a lion passant of the field. (Burke: *General Armory.*)

Snow

ORIGINALLY Snow was a personal name, given to a child born in the time of snow. Before surnames were used a child was often known as "the son of Snow," and from this the name came to be applied as a surname.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

The Snow family is one of the most ancient of the old and honorable families of historic lineage of New England, its establishment in this country dating from a period only about fifteen years after the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers to the New World. From the earliest days of Colonial history, the family has been prominent in the states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, where its sons have held places of importance in the affairs of the community, in the fields of finance, commerce, business and in the professions.

Little is known of the ancestors of Nicholas Snow, the American progenitor of our line. It is certain that the Snows are an ancient family in Hertfordshire, the borders of which are only twelve miles north of London. Elizabeth and Dorothy, granddaughters of Henry Snow of London and his wife, Magdalen, and daughters of John Snow, gave deeds of lands in the Hundred of Odsey, Hertfordshire, Elizabeth's dated December 20, 1537, and Dorothy's, October 20, 1538. Sir Jeremiah Snow settled the manor of Shenley, Hertfordshire, on his nephew, John Snell, June 5, 1669, and he and his wife, Rebecca and nephew Robert Snow have monuments in Shenley Church. Whether any of these Snows of Hertfordshire were related in any way to Nicholas Snow of the line herewith, still remains obscure.

Mr. Waters, famous for his research work in England, believes that the Snows mentioned in the will of Joseph Walker, of St. Margaret's, city of Westminster, were the parents of our Nicholas Snow, but this point has not been definitely established. The will, dated February 13, 1666, and proved February 29, 1666, states "to my kinswoman Mary Snow, wife of Nicholas Snow, citizen and armourer of London, whom I nominate executrix, . . . "

(H. F. Waters: *Genealogical Gleanings in England,* in *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. XXXIX, p. 166; Vol. XLVII, p. 82. Clutterbuck: *History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford,* Vol. I, pp. 460, 482; Vol. III, p. 516.)

I

NICHOLAS SNOW, probably son of Nicholas and Mary Snow of London, was born in England and died at Eastham, Massachusetts, November 25, 1676. He came to Plymouth in the year 1623, arriving on the ship "Anne," with Anthony and William Snow. The following year he shared in the land division, and later, in 1633, he was made a freeman. Here Nicholas Snow remained until 1645, when, with Thomas Prence, John Doane, Josias Cook, Richard Higgins, John Smalley and Edward Bangs and their families, he removed to Eastham where they settled. There he was appointed clerk and town clerk for sixteen years. From 1648 to 1651 he was deputy for Eastham, and from 1663 to 1670 he was selectman.

Nicholas Snow married, before May 22, 1627, Constance Hopkins. (Hopkins II.)

Children:

1. Mark, born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, May 9, 1628; married (first) Anna Cook; (second) Jane Prence.
2. *Mary,* of whom further.
3. Sarah, born in Plymouth, in 1632; married William Walker.
4. Joseph, born in Plymouth, in 1634; married Mary, surname not known.
5. Stephen, born in Plymouth, in 1636; married (first) Susanna (Dean) Rogers; (second) Mary Bigford.

6. John, born in Plymouth, in 1638; married Mary Walden.
7. Elizabeth, born in 1640; married Thomas Rogers.
8. Jabez, born in 1642; married Elizabeth Smith.
9. Ruth, born in 1644, died in Eastham, Massachusetts, January 27, 1717; married John Cole.
10. Hannah, born probably in Eastham, in 1646.
11. Rebecca, born probably in Eastham, in 1648.
12. A child.

(*Eastham Vital Records,* from *Mayflower Descendant,* Vols. I, II, III. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. XLVII, pp. 82, 186; Vol. XLVIII, p. 72. *Mayflower Descendants and Their Marriages for Two Generations,* pp. 25, 26. G. F. Hall: *A Mayflower Line,* p. 1.)

II

MARY SNOW, daughter of Nicholas and Constance (Hopkins) Snow, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1630, and died in Eastham, Massachusetts, April 28, 1704. She married Thomas (2) Paine. (Paine II.)

(Ibid.)

HOPKINS ARMS

Arms—Sable, on a chevron, between three pistols or, as many roses gules.
Crest—A tower per bend indented, argent and gules, in flames proper.
Motto—*Pietas est pax.* (Piety is peace.)

(Matthews: *American Armoury.*)

Hopkins

OPKINS and its variants, Hopkin and Hopkinson, have their foundation as baptismal names, indicating "the son of Robert," and are derived from the nickname Hob or Hobbe. As early as 1273, "Hobekyn" appeared as a surname in County Cambridge, England. The name has been recorded in many forms in early days, among them, "Hobbekin," "Hobkyns," and "Hopkynnes."

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

The ancestry of Stephen Hopkins, of our interest seems to be all conjecture. It is known that he lived in London and the inference is that he was in a parish on the high road entering London at Aldgate near which Bradford, Carver, Cushman and Southworth lived.

(C. E. Banks: *The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers,* p. 61.)

I

STEPHEN HOPKINS, the first of this line to be of record, was born in England, in 1580, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, between June 16, and July 27, 1644. He came to America from London in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and his name is found among those who signed the "Mayflower Compact." In the accounts of the "Mayflower," and its passengers, he is almost invariably referred to as Stephen Hopkins, Esquire. He apparently was a man of substance, as he brought two servants with him. Stephen Hopkins was evidently a military man, for he accompanied Captain Miles Standish in all his military expeditions and was

one of the little regular army, which the Plymouth Company established in 1621. It was he and Governor Winslow who went on the mission to Massasoit, in July, 1621, and established with that Indian chief a treaty of peace which lasted for so many years. He was with the first party that went ashore at Plymouth Rock, and was the first white man of the Colony to entertain an Indian at his home over night. After the incorporation of Plymouth, he was a member of the first council of Governor's assistants, a position to which he was chosen for three successive years, 1632-35.

Mr. Hopkins was one of the most prominent and useful men in the Colony. He headed a list of persons chosen to arrange for trade with outsiders—a sort of incipient Chamber of Commerce. He was added to the council of Governor's assistants in 1637 as an assessor to raise a fund for sending aid to the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut colonies in the impending Indian War; and in the same year he and his two sons, Giles and Caleb, were among the forty-two who volunteered their services as soldiers to aid these same colonies. He was repeatedly mentioned as an appraiser of estates, administrator, guardian and juryman.

Stephen Hopkins married (first), in England, Constance Dudley. He married (second), in England, Elizabeth, who accompanied him to America and bore the baby, Oceanus, on board the "Mayflower."

Children of first marriage:

1. Giles.
2. *Constance,* of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

3. Deborah, married, in 1646, Andrew Ring.
4. Oceanus, born en route to America on the "Mayflower," died within a year.
5. Damaris, born probably in 1622; married, in 1646, Jacob Cooke.
6. Elizabeth, died in 1666, unmarried.
7. Caleb.
8. Ruth, who died before her father.

(C. E. Banks: *The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers,* pp. 61-64. *The Mayflower Descendant,* Vol. V, pp. 47-53. J. W. Hawes:

Stephen and Giles Hopkins and Some of Their Descendants, pp. 1-16. J. Savage: *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England,* Vol. II, p. 462.)

II

CONSTANCE HOPKINS, daughter of Stephen and Constance (Dudley) Hopkins, was born in England, and died at Eastham, Massachusetts, in October, 1677. She was about ten years of age when she accompanied her father to America in the "Mayflower." She married Nicholas Snow. (Snow I.)

(J. W. Hawes: *Stephen and Giles Hopkins and Some of Their Descendants,* p. 13.)

BANGS ARMS

Arms—Sable, a cross engrailed ermine, between four fleurs-de-lis or.

Crest—A Moor's head full-faced couped at the shoulders proper, on the head a cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine, adorned with a crescent issuant therefrom. a fleur-de-lis or.

(D. Dudley: *The History and Genealogy of the Bangs Family in America,* pp. 14, 15.)

Bangs

The Family in England

I

ICHARD BANGS, the first of this line to be of record, was sheriff of Norwich, England in 1577. He was the father of:

1. *John,* of whom further.

(L. E. de Forest: *American Colonial Families,* in *National Coloniana Society,* p. 98.)

II

JOHN BANGS, son of Richard Bangs, married Jane Chaire.
Child:

1. *Edward,* of whom further. *(Ibid.)*

The Family in America

I

EDWARD BANGS, son of John and Jane (Chaire) Bangs, was born in Panfield, near Braintree, County Essex, England, baptized October 28, 1591, and died at Eastham, Massachusetts, in 1678. Although definite proof is lacking, there is a tradition that Edward Bangs was a native of Chichester, County Sussex, England, which is not far from County Essex. Another tradition states that although Edward Bangs may have been born in Chichester, he, or his immediate family was later on the Isle of Man.

Edward Bangs came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the ship "Anne" in June, 1623. That year he acquired a garden plot of four acres on the Eel River. He was one of the surveyors who was appointed to assist William Bradford, Edward Winslow, John Howland and others in laying out lots in Plymouth. In 1633 he was made a freeman and taxed twelve shillings. He was active in civic affairs, and held many public offices. From 1634-36 he was assessor, and in October, 1636, he was one of the Great Inquest, or Grand Jury sworn "to enquire of all abuses within the body of the Government." In 1637 he was on a committee to divide meadow grounds, in 1638 on the Great Inquest, and in 1639 served as an arbitrator between Samuel Gorton and Thomas Clark.

Edward Bangs was granted eighty acres of land by the Plymouth Court provided he contribute one-sixteenth part toward the building of a forty or fifty-ton barque. He was a shipwright by trade, and in 1643 was included in a list of Plymouth citizens who were able to bear arms. In 1645, Edward Bangs became a freeman of Nawsett, or Eastham, the oldest town on Cape Cod, and about 1650 served as a deputy to the Old Colony Court. In 1651 Edward Bangs and his wife, Rebecca, gave a deed to M. Kempton, which is recorded at Plymouth Registry. He was town treasurer of Eastham from 1646 to 1665, and served as a selectman for two years about 1665. His will, dated October 19, 1677, bequeathed land to his sons, Jonathan and John, to Joshua he gave his house with some land, and to each daughter, four pounds. He named Jonathan his executor.

Edward Bangs married (first), in 1627, Lydia Hicks. (Hicks—American Line—I, Child 8.) He married (second) Rebecca Hubbard, born in England, in 1608, daughter of Edmund and Margaret (Dewey) Hubbard.

Child of first marriage:

1. John, born about 1634; married, January 22, 1660, Hannah Smalley.

Children of second marriage:

2. Rebecca, born about 1636, died before 1677; married, October 16, 1654, Captain Jonathan Sparrow.
3. Lieutenant Joshua, born in Plymouth, in 1637, died in 1709; in his will probated February 7, 1710, he made bequests to his eight sisters,

among them Apphia Atwood, naming her sons, John Knowles and Joseph Atwood executors, and leaving a home and land to each. He married, December 1, 1669, Hannah Scudder.

4. Sarah, born about 1638, died in February, 1682-83; married, in Eastham, Massachusetts, in 1656, Captain Thomas Howes of Yarmouth, Massachusetts.
5. Captain Jonathan, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1640, died at Harwich, now Brewster, Massachusetts, November 9, 1728; married (first), at Eastham, Massachusetts, July 16, 1664, Mary Mayo. He married (second) Sarah, surname not known, who died June 11, 1719, aged seventy-eight. He married (third), intentions published July 23, 1720, Mrs. Ruth (Cole) Young.
6. Lydia, born about 1642; married, December 24, 1661, Benjamin Higgins.
7. Hannah, born about 1644; married, April 30, 1662, John Deane.
8. Bethia, born May 28, 1650, died October 15, 1696; married Rev. Gershom Hall.
9. Mercy (twin), born October 15, 1651; married, December 28, 1670, Stephen Merrick.
10. *Apphia* (twin), of whom further.

(L. E. de Forest: *American Colonial Families,* in *National Coloniana Society,* p. 98. D. Dudley: *History and Genealogy of the Bangs Family in America,* pp. 9-11, 14-17, 19-21, 28, 29. C. H. Bangs: *Edward Bangs the Pilgrim,* pp. 1, 10. D. O. S. Lowell: *A Munsey-Hopkins Genealogy,* pp. 57-59. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* chart opposite, p. 370; Vol. X, p. 157. *Plymouth Registry,* Vol. I, p. 209.)

II

APPHIA BANGS, daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Hubbard) Bangs, was born October 15, 1651. She married (first) John (1) Knowles. (Knowles II.) She married (second) Stephen Atwood. *(Ibid.)*

ADAMS ARMS

Arms—Azure, a crescent between three mullets or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

Adams

ADAMS, as a surname, with its variants, Adam, Adames, and Adamson, is of baptismal origin, meaning "the son of Adam." This was a prime favorite as a font-name in the thirteenth century. The name appears frequently on the Hundred Rolls of counties Oxford, Cambridge, and Hunts, in 1273.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

I

JOHN ADAMS, the progenitor of this line in America, was one of the earliest settlers, and the first of the name to come to this country, arriving at Plymouth, Massachusetts, November 9, 1621, on the ship "Fortune." His family was of Welsh origin, but nothing further is known of his ancestry. Two years later his wife followed him to Plymouth on the ship "Ann," and received a grant of land in the same year. By trade, John Adams was a carpenter and was well esteemed in the community. He died in 1633, leaving a widow and three children and a "decent estate" for those times.

John Adams married Ellen or Elinor Newton. When she presented "an inventory of the goods and chattels of her late husband John Adams, deceased, upon oath, 11, November 1633, and whereas the said John died without will, it was ordered that if in case the said Ellen shall have an inclination to marry, she before her said marriage shall estate the three children of her former husband deceased, James, John and Susan, in £5 sterling apiece to be paid when they come to years of discretion according to the statutes of England." In June, 1634,

Ellen or Elinor Adams married (second) Kenelm Winslow, of Marshfield, where she resided until her death. She was buried December 3, 1681, "being 83 years old."

Children of John and Ellen or Elinor (Newton) Adams:

1. *James,* of whom further.
2. John.
3. Susan or Susannah.

(J. Savage: *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England.* Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

JAMES ADAMS, son of John and Ellen or Elinor (Newton) Adams, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and died at sea, aboard the ship "James," January 19, 1653-54. In early childhood he went with his mother to Marshfield, and was brought up in the family of his stepfather, Kenelm Winslow. James Adams resided on a farm on the Marshfield side of the North River nearly opposite his father-in-law. However, he worshipped at the Second Church in Scituate, where his children were baptized. After his death, his widow continued to reside at Marshfield, with her children, until May 7, 1673, when she received a grant of one hundred and fifty acres from the General Court. This grant was located "about eight miles northward from Lancaster, Massachusetts." The same year with two of her sons and possibly one or more daughters, she removed to Sudbury, Massachusetts, where she died.

James Adams married, June 16, 1646, Frances Vassall, daughter of William Vassall, a prominent man in the community of Scituate. He was of a distinguished family, being the son of an alderman of London, and was himself connected with the Massachusetts Bay Company. Another daughter of William Vassall married Resolved White, a member of the family that came to the New World on the "Mayflower."

Children of James and Frances (Vassall) Adams:

1. *William,* of whom further.
2. Anna, born April 18, 1649.

3. Richard, born April 19, 1651, died after 1673.
4. Mary, born January 27, 1653.
5. Margaret, born in 1654. *(Ibid.)*

III

WILLIAM ADAMS, son of James and Frances (Vassall) Adams, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, May 16, 1647. About 1673 he removed to Sudbury, Massachusetts, with his mother and brother Richard. In 1675 he had twenty-five acres assigned to him in Worcester for money paid by him to the Indians. By trade William Adams was a shoemaker.

William Adams married, in 1673, Elizabeth, whose surname is not known. Children:

1. James, born March 31, 1674; settled in Westerly, Rhode Island.
2. John, born March 8, 1676; settled in Worcester, Massachusetts.
3. *Richard (1),* of whom further.
4. Elizabeth.
5. Mary.
6. Frances.
7. Margaret.
8. Anna. *(Ibid.)*

IV

RICHARD (1) ADAMS, son of William and Elizabeth Adams, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, August 22, 1678, and died at Preston, Connecticut, in 1749. About 1700 he moved to Preston, Connecticut, where his uncle Richard, had preceded him.

Richard (1) Adams married, about 1702, in Preston, Connecticut, Mercy Leonard, who died in 1749, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Wood) Leonard of Preston, and granddaughter of Solomon Leonard, an original incorporator of Duxbury and Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Abigail Wood was a sister of Mary, who became in 1677, Major William Bradford's third wife.

Children of Richard (1) and Mercy (Leonard) Adams:

1. *Richard (2)*, of whom further.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Abigail. *(Ibid.)*

V

RICHARD (2) ADAMS, son of Richard (1) and Mercy (Leonard) Adams, was born at Preston, Connecticut, June 3, 1708, and died at Sandisfield, Massachusetts, March 1, 1787. In June, 1764, he bought a farm in Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and removed there with his four young sons, Samuel, Richard, John and James. The eldest son William, and the daughter, Mary, Susanna and Mercy married and remained in Connecticut.

Richard (2) Adams married, December 26, 1732, Susanna Preston, of Windham, Connecticut, who died April 24, 1788, at Sandisfield, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of John and Mary (Haynes) Preston, who removed to Connecticut from Andover, Massachusetts. John Preston was the grandson of Roger Preston, an early settler of Ipswich, where he arrived in 1635. Mary Haynes was the daughter of Jonathan Haynes of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and in her girlhood had been captured by the Indians and taken to Canada, from where she was redeemed by the payment of one hundred pounds of tobacco.

Children of Richard (2) and Susanna (Preston) Adams, all born at Preston, Connecticut.

1. William.
2. Mary.
3. Susanna.
4. Mercy.
5. *Samuel*, of whom further.
6. Richard.
7. John.
8. James.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

VI

SAMUEL ADAMS, son of Richard (2) and Susanna (Preston) Adams, was born in Preston, Connecticut, April 19, 1737, and died in Bethlehem (now Otis), Massachusetts, in 1809. In 1764, he removed with his father and family to Sandisfield, Massachusetts, where he and his father and brothers became prominent in community affairs. They owned and operated a gristmill, a potashry, a store and two taverns. In his old age Samuel and his wife lived in Bethlehem (now Otis), a few miles north of their old home in Sandisfield, with their son Amos. They are both buried in the old graveyard there.

Samuel Adams married, March 28, 1759, Sarah Clark, of Preston, Connecticut.

Children:

1. Darius, wounded in the battle of Monmouth, and "died of his wounds," in 1778, aged seventeen years.
2. Samuel, resided in Sheffield, Massachusetts.
3. Leonard, resided at Washington, District of Columbia.
4. *Amos,* of whom further.
5. Joseph, lived for a time at Bethlehem (now Otis).
6. Sarah.
7. Mehitable.
8. Elizabeth. *(Ibid.)*

VII

AMOS ADAMS, son of Samuel and Sarah (Clark) Adams, was born in Sandisfield, Massachusetts, October 28, 1766, and died June 19, 1836, at Wellington, Lorain County, Ohio.

He was a man of very strong character and took a prominent part in every undertaking with which he was connected. Especially was this true in religious affairs, for he was a devout churchman, and was for years a deacon of his church. In 1821, or about then, the tide of emigration setting toward the "Western Reserve," Amos Adams and his entire family started westward. Stopping at Cambridge, Pennsylvania, they were attracted by the place and remained there a few years, during which time three of his children, Roswell, Huldah and Sarah,

married and made their homes there. The remainder of the family continued on to Ohio, where in Lorain County, they helped found the town of Wellington. Here he acquired an extensive farm in the northern part of the town, as well as purchasing separate farms for each of his sons, Amos, Milton, Calvin and Albert. His own farm eventually became the property of his son Gideon. They all lived here as useful and respected members of the community.

Amos Adams married, November 29, 1792, Huldah Wright, daughter of Gideon and Elizabeth (Buck) Wright, who died August 5, 1840, at Wellington, Ohio. Both her parents were born and married in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and were descended from the Demmings, Treats, Stoddards, Hubbards, Churchills, Gilberts, Mygatts, Footes, and other families, who, with the Wrights and Bucks were all early and prominent settlers of Wethersfield. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were descended from Mrs. Honor (Treat) Demming, the sister of Governor Treat, and from Mrs. Elizabeth (Demming) Foote, who subsequently became the second wife of Governor Thomas Welles.

Children of Amos and Huldah (Wright) Adams, all born at Bethlehem (Otis), Massachusetts:

1. Roswell.
2. Huldah.
3. Sarah.
4. Amos.
5. Milton.
6. Calvin.
7. Albert.
8. *Gideon Wright,* of whom further.
9. A son, died in childhood, at Bethlehem.

Three other children. *(Ibid.)*

VIII

GIDEON WRIGHT ADAMS, son of Amos and Huldah (Wright) Adams, was born at Bethlehem, Massachusetts, December 2, 1809, and died February 25, 1875, aged sixty-five years, at Wellington, Ohio, on the homestead he

Bertia Hull (Slocum) Adams

Gideon Wright Adams

had inherited from his father. He accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in the community where they finally settled, Gideon Wright Adams followed his father in being a leading and respected citizen. Throughout his entire life he showed the inheritance of sterling uprightness and integrity which had been handed down through a long line of Pilgrim and Puritan ancestors.

Gideon Wright Adams married, October 26, 1836, Bertia Hull Slocum, born November 13, 1812, at Tolland, Massachusetts, a few miles from his birthplace, and died at Wellington, Ohio, January 4, 1880. She was the daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Fowler) Slocum, who had come early to Sullivan, about ten miles south of Wellington, later removing to Wellington, where Gideon Wright Adams met his future wife. Her paternal grandparents, David and Phebe (Manchester) Slocum, came to Tolland, Massachusetts, from Tiverton, Rhode Island, and through them she was descended from many of the prominent early Rhode Island families, including the Peabodys, Cooks, Briggs, Bordens, Fishers, Hulls and Dyers, and also from Edward Gray whose gravestone is the oldest now standing in the old graveyard at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Through Rebecca (Cook) Manchester, her great-grandmother, she was also descended from Elizabeth Alden, oldest child of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, both of whom came over in the "Mayflower." Elizabeth Alden was the first girl child born in the Plymouth Colony. The Dyer line traces back to William Dyer, a prominent Rhode Island Colony official, whose wife Mary was hanged in Boston because of her Quaker belief. Elizabeth Fowler, mother of Bertia Hull (Slocum) Adams, was a descendant of William Fowler, early in New Haven, Connecticut, and of the Rev. Charles Chauncey, second president of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts; as well as other prominent families.

Children of Gideon Wright and Bertia Hull (Slocum) Adams:

1. *Helen Jeannette,* of whom further.
2. Celestia Blinn, born May 24, 1841; married Arthur Cowles Ives.
3. Ellen Victorine, born September 6, 1843; married Noah Huckins. She died May 25, 1868, and Noah Huckins later married Ermina Fowler Adams, her younger sister.
4. Alice Gertrude, born August 4, 1845.

5. Anna Hortense, born November 13, 1847.
6. Erwin Wright (twin), born October 1, 1849; married Mary Emma Mallory.
7. Ermina Fowler (twin), born October 1, 1849; married, as his second wife, Noah Huckins. (*Ibid.*)

IX

HELEN JEANNETTE ADAMS, daughter of Gideon Wright and Bertia Hull (Slocum) Adams, was born January 19, 1838, at Wellington, Ohio. She married Simeon Windecker. (Windecker III.) *(Ibid.)*

Mrs. Esther (Gross) Windecker's Mayflower Descent from Stephen Hopkins

I

TEPHEN HOPKINS, Generation I of the Hopkins Line, came to America on the "Mayflower," and was a signer of the "Mayflower Compact." He married (first) Constance Dudley. They were the parents of a daughter, *Constance,* of whom further.

II

CONSTANCE HOPKINS, daughter of Stephen and Constance (Dudley) Hopkins, married Nicholas Snow. (Snow I.) They had a daughter *Mary,* of whom further.

III

MARY SNOW, daughter of Nicholas and Constance (Hopkins) Snow, married Thomas (2) Paine. (Paine II.) Their son was *Thomas (3),* of whom further.

IV

THOMAS (3) PAINE, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Snow) Paine, married Hannah Shaw. (Shaw III.) A daughter was *Phebe,* of whom further.

V

PHEBE PAINE, daughter of Thomas (3) and Hannah (Shaw) Paine, married Paul Knowles. (Knowles IV.) A daughter was *Phebe,* of whom further.

VI

PHEBE KNOWLES, daughter of Paul and Phebe (Paine) Knowles, married (second) Captain Simon Gross. (Gross—American Line—V.) A son was *Thomas,* of whom further.

VII

REV. THOMAS GROSS, son of Captain Simon and Phebe (Knowles-Collins) Gross, married (second) Rhoda (Marsh) Pitkin. (Marsh VII.) They had a son *Pitkin,* of whom further.

VIII

DR. PITKIN GROSS, son of Rev. Thomas and Rhoda (Marsh-Pitkin) Gross, married Rebecca Corey. (Corey—American Line—VII.) They had a son *Benjamin Sayre,* of whom further.

IX

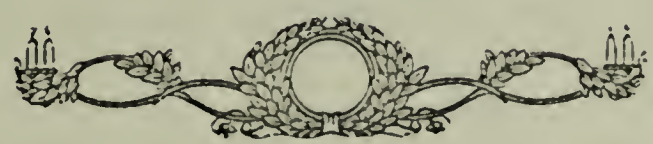
BENJAMIN SAYRE GROSS, son of Dr. Pitkin and Rebecca (Corey) Gross, married Irene Augusta Quigley. (Quigley III.) They were the parents of a daughter *Esther,* of whom further.

X

ESTHER GROSS, daughter of Benjamin Sayre and Irene Augusta (Quigley) Gross, married Clifton Nichols Windecker. (Windecker IV.)

Children:

1. Robert Erwin, married Louise Aldrich; children:
   i. Sylvia.
   ii. Dorle.
   iii. Robert Aldrich.
2. Irene Jeannette, married José M. Alonso; children:
   i. Jeannette.
   ii. José Ramón.
3. Charles Edward, married Mae Noling; children:
   i. John Charles.
   ii. Judy, born at Painesville, Ohio, April 20, 1943.



Mrs. Esther (Gross) Windecker's Royal Descent from Saxon Kings

I

EGBERT, ECGBERHT or ECGBERT, King of the West Saxons, son of Ealhmund, died in 839. A son was *Ethelwulf* or *Aethelwulf,* of whom further.

II

ETHELWULF or AETHELWULF, King of the West Saxons and Kentishmen, son of Egbert, Ecgberht or Ecgbert, married Osburh or Osburga, daughter of Oslac the royal cupbearer. Their son was *Alfred* or *Aelfred,* of whom further.

III

ALFRED or AELFRED the Great, King of the West Saxons, son of Ethelwulf or Aethelwulf and Osburh or Osburga, was one of the most illustrious rulers on record. He was born in Wantage, Berkshire, A. D. 849, and though the youngest of five sons, he succeeded his brother, Ethelred, in 871. He laid the foundation of the British Navy and through his conquests of the Danes, he brought peace, culture and civilization to England. He died in 901, in the thirtieth year of his reign. One of his daughters, Aelfthryth, married Baldwin II, Count of Flanders, their son being Arnulf I, Count of Flanders. (Mrs. Esther [Gross] Windecker's Royal Descent from Charlemagne XII.)

ALFRED THE GREAT

King of England

Alfred the Great, King of England, possessing rare administrative ability, was known as the greatest of early kings. He is the author of the oft-quoted sentence: "My will was to live worthily as long as I lived, and after my life to leave to them that should come after, my memory in good works." Alike for what he did and for what he was, there is none to equal Alfred in the whole line of English sovereigns; and no monarch in history ever deserved more truly the epithet of Great.

KING ALFRED

Alfred the Great married, in 868, Ealhswith, daughter of Ethelred, Ealdorman of the Gainas. A son was *Edward* or *Eadward,* of whom further.

IV

EDWARD or EADWARD, the Elder, King of the Angles and Saxons, son of Alfred or Aelfred and Ealhswith, married Eadgifu or Eadgyfu, daughter of Sigillin. Their son was *Edmund* or *Eadmund,* of whom further.

V

EDMUND or EADMUND, son of Edward or Eadward and Eadgifu or Eadgyfu, married Aelfgifu. A son was *Edgar* or *Eadgar,* of whom further.

VI

EDGAR or EADGAR, the Peaceful, King of the English, son of Edmund or Eadmund and Aelfgifu, married in 964, Aelfthryth, daughter of Ordgar, Earl of Devon. A son was *Aethelred,* of whom further.

VII

AETHELRED, the Unready, King of the English, son of Edgar or Eadgar and Aelfthryth, married Aelfgifu, said to have been a daughter of Thored, Earl of the Northumbrians. A son was *Edmund* or *Eadmund,* of whom further.

VIII

EDMUND or EADMUND, Ironside, King of the English, son of Aethelred and Aelfgifu, married, in 1015, Ealdgyth, widow of the Danish Earl, Sigeferth. Their son was *Edward* or *Eadward,* of whom further.

IX

EDWARD or EADWARD, the Exile, son of Edmund or Eadmund and Ealdgyth, married Agatha, usually described as a kinswoman of Gisela, Queen

of Hungary and sister of the Emperor Henry II. A daughter was *Margaret,* of whom further.

X

MARGARET, called St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, daughter of Edward or Eadward and Agatha, married Malcolm III, called Canmore, King of Scotland. (Mrs. Esther [Gross] Windecker's Royal Descent from the Kings of Scotland IX.) A daughter was *Matilda,* of whom further.

XI

MATILDA, daughter of Malcolm III and Margaret of England, married, as his first wife, Henry I, King of England, son of William the Conqueror. (Mrs. Esther [Gross] Windecker's Royal Descent from Charlemagne XVIII.) A daughter was *Matilda* or *Maud,* of whom further.

XII

MATILDA or MAUD, Queen of England and Empress, daughter of Henry I and Matilda of Scotland, married (second), in 1127, Geoffrey V, called Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. Their son was *Henry II,* of whom further.

XIII

HENRY II, King of England, son of Geoffrey V Plantagenet and Matilda or Maud of England, married, in 1152, Eleanor of Aquitaine. A son was *John,* of whom further.

XIV

JOHN, King of England, called Lackland, son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, married Isabel Taillefer, of Angoulême. Their second son was *Richard,* of whom further.

XV

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, son of John and Isabel Taillefer, had a natural son *Richard,* of whom further.

XVI

SIR RICHARD DE CORNWALL. Knight, natural son of Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, had a daughter *Joan,* of whom further:

XVII

JOAN DE CORNWALL, daughter of Sir Richard de Cornwall, married Sir John Howard, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk. They were the parents of *John,* of whom further.

XVIII

SIR JOHN HOWARD, Knight, son of Sir John and Joan (de Cornwall) Howard, married Alice, daughter of Sir Robert de Boys. A son was *Robert,* of whom further.

XIX

SIR ROBERT HOWARD, son of Sir John and Alice (de Boys) Howard, married Margery, daughter of Robert, Lord Scales. A son was *John,* of whom further.

XX

SIR JOHN HOWARD, son of Sir Robert and Margery Howard, married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir William Tendring, of Tendring. A son was *Henry,* of whom further.

XXI

HENRY HOWARD, son of Sir John and Alice (Tendring) Howard, married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Hussey. They were the parents of a daughter *Elizabeth,* of whom further.

XXII

ELIZABETH HOWARD, daughter of Henry and Mary (Hussey) Howard, married Henry Wentworth, of Codham Hall, Wethersfield, County Essex. (Mrs. Esther [Gross] Windecker's Royal Descent from Irish Kings [MacMorough] LXVI.) A daughter was *Margery,* of whom further.

XXIII

MARGERY WENTWORTH, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Howard) Wentworth, married, before 1483, Sir William Waldegrave, K. B., of Smallbridge, County Suffolk. A daughter was *Margery,* of whom further.

XXIV

MARGERY WALDEGRAVE, daughter of Sir William and Margery (Wentworth) Waldegrave, married Sir John St. John, Lord St. John, of Bletso. A son was *Oliver,* of whom further.

XXV

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, of Bletso, son of Sir John and Margery (Waldegrave) St. John, married Agnes Fisher. They were the parents of *Thomas,* of whom further.

XXVI

THOMAS ST. JOHN, son of Sir Oliver and Agnes (Fisher) St. John, was of Bletso. He married and had a son *Oliver,* of whom further.

XXVII

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, son of Thomas St. John, married Sarah Bulkeley, daughter of Rev. Edward Bulkeley, of Odell. They were the parents of *Elizabeth,* of whom further.

XXVIII

ELIZABETH ST. JOHN, daughter of Sir Oliver and Sarah (Bulkeley) St. John, married Rev. Samuel Whiting. (Whiting I.) A daughter was *Elizabeth,* of whom further.

XXIX

ELIZABETH WHITING, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, married Rev. Jeremiah Hobart. (Hobart—American Line—III.) A daughter was *Dorothy,* of whom further.

XXX

DOROTHY HOBART, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Whiting) Hobart, married Daniel (2) Mason. (Mason III.) They were the parents of a son *Jeremiah,* of whom further.

XXXI

JEREMIAH MASON, son of Daniel (2) and Dorothy (Hobart) Mason, married Mary Clark. (Clark III.) A daughter was *Dorothy,* of whom further.

XXXII

DOROTHY MASON, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Clark) Mason, married Lieutenant-Governor Joseph (3) Marsh. (Marsh VI.) A daughter was *Rhoda,* of whom further.

XXXIII

RHODA MARSH, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Joseph (3) and Dorothy (Mason) Marsh, married (second) Rev. Thomas Gross. (Gross—American Line—VI.) They were the parents of *Pitkin,* of whom further.

XXXIV

DR. PITKIN GROSS, son of Rev. Thomas and Rhoda (Marsh-Pitkin) Gross, married Rebecca Corey. (Corey—American Line—VII.) They had a son *Benjamin Sayre,* of whom further.

XXXV

BENJAMIN SAYRE GROSS, son of Dr. Pitkin and Rebecca (Corey) Gross, married Irene Augusta Quigley. (Quigley III.) They were the parents of a daughter *Esther,* of whom further.

XXXVI

ESTHER GROSS, daughter of Benjamin Sayre and Irene Augusta (Quigley) Gross, married Clifton Nichols Windecker. (Windecker IV.)

Children:

1. Robert Erwin, married Louise Aldrich; children:
   - i. Sylvia.
   - ii. Dorle.
   - iii. Robert Aldrich.
2. Irene Jeannette, married José M. Alonso; children:
   - i. Jeannette.
   - ii. José Ramón.
3. Charles Edward, married Mae Noling; children:
   - i. John Charles.
   - ii. Judy, born at Painesville, Ohio, April 20, 1943.

Mrs. Esther (Gross) Windecker's Royal Descent from Irish Kings (MacMorough)

O'HART, in his account of Irish families, traces the line of Donoch MacMorough, King of Leinster, back to very early Biblical days. In this pedigree we find Ugaine Mór, the sixty-sixth Monarch of Ireland, and from this point we quote Mr. O'Hart's record of this descent.

I

UGAINE MÓR was the sixty-sixth Monarch of Ireland. Among the curious stories related by the ancient Irish historians is that of his leading a fleet to the Mediterranean, landing forces in Africa, and attacking Sicily. He then proceeded to Gaul and married Caesair, daughter of the King of the Gauls, by whom he had twenty-two sons and three daughters. Only two of these sons had issue. Of these, Cobthach Caolbhreagh was ancestor of numerous Irish families in Meath, Ulster, and Conacht, as well as of the kings of Scotland. The other son was *Laeghaire Lorc,* of whom further.

(J. O'Hart: *Irish Pedigrees,* Vol. I, p. 354.)

II

LAEGHAIRE LORC, sixty-eighth Monarch of Ireland, began to reign in 593 B. C. *(Ibid.,* p. 640.)

III

OLIOLL AINE.

IV

LABHRADH LONGSEACH.

V

OLIOLL BRACAN.

VI

AENEAS OLLAMH, seventy-third Monarch.

VII

BREASSAL.

VIII

FERGUS FORTAMHAIL, eightieth Monarch of Ireland, slain in 384 B. C.

IX

FELIM FORTUIN.

X

CRIMTHANN COSCRACH, eighty-fifth Monarch.

XI

MOGH-ART.

XII

ART.

XIII

ALLOD.

XIV

NUADH FALAID.

XV

FEARACH FOGHLAS.

XVI

OLIOLL GLAS.

XVII

FIACHA FOBRUG.

XVIII

BREASSAL BREAC.

XIX

LUY.

XX

SEDNA.

XXI

NUADHAS NEACHT, ninety-sixth Monarch.

XXII

FERGUS FAIRGÉ.

XXIII

ROS.

XXIV

FIONN FILÉ.

XXV

CONCHOBHAR ABHRAOIDHRUAIDH, ninety-ninth Monarch.

XXVI

MOGH CORB.

XXVII

CU-CORB, King of Leinster.

XXVIII

NIADH CORB.

XXIX

CORMAC GEALTACH.

XXX

FELIM FIORURGLAS.

XXXI

CATHAIR MÓR, one hundred and ninth Monarch of Ireland and King of Leinster in the beginning of the second century. His posterity formed the principal families of Leinster. His will, naming thirty sons, is contained in the "Book of Leacan" and in the "Book of Ballymote."

XXXII

FIACHA BAICHEDA, died in 220. *(Ibid.*, p. 761.)

XXXIII

BREASAL BEALACH, second Christian King of Leinster.

XXXIV

LABHRADH. *(Ibid.*, pp. 553-56.)

XXXV

EANNA CEANNSALACH.

XXXVI

CRIMTHANN CASS, who was baptized by St. Patrick at Rathvilly about 448, was King of Leinster for forty years. He married Mell, daughter of Erebran of the Desies in Munster.

XXXVII

NATHACH, who was baptized by St. Patrick, was King of Leinster for ten years.

XXXVIII

EOGHAN CAOCH.

XXXIX

SIOLLAN.

XL

FAELAN.

XLI

FAOLCHU.

XLII

ONCHU.

XLIII

RUDGAL.

XLIV

AODH.

XLV

DIARMUID.

XLVI

CAIRBRE, slain in 876.

XLVII

CENETH, King of Leinster, slain by the Danes.

XLVIII

CEALLACH.

XLIX

DONAL, King of Leinster.

L

DIARMUID, King of Leinster, died in 997.

LI

DONOCH MAOL-NA-mBO, King of Leinster.

LII

DIARMUID, forty-seventh Christian King of Leinster and one hundred and seventy-seventh Milesian Monarch of Ireland, was slain February 23, 1072, at Odhba.

LIII

MURCHA, fiftieth Christian King of Leinster, died at Dublin, December 8, 1090. From him comes the Clan Morochoe, anglicized O'Moroghoe and modernized O'Murphy, Murrough, and Murphy.

LIV

DONOCH MacMOROUGH, fifty-sixth Christian King of Leinster, was slain in 1115 by Donal O'Brien and the Danes.

LV

DIARMUID, elder son of Donoch MacMorough, is known as Dermod MacMorough. He became King of Leinster in 1135, and was its fifty-eighth Christian King. In 1166 he was deposed by Roderick O'Connor, and invoked the aid of Henry II, King of England. Through his aid the towns of Waterford, Wexford and Dublin became English colonies. This was the introduction of the English into Ireland, an event of great historical importance. Dermod

MacMorough is also credited with the compilation of the "Book of Leinster," a collection of early Gaelic traditions.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica,* 14th edition, Vol. VII, p. 240.)

LVI

EVA, daughter of Dermod MacMorough, married Richard de Clare, known as Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. A daughter was *Isabel,* of whom further.

LVII

ISABEL DE CLARE, daughter of Richard and Eva (MacMorough) de Clare, married William Mareschall or Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. A daughter was *Sibyl,* of whom further.

LVIII

SIBYL MARSHALL, daughter of William and Isabel (de Clare) Mareschall or Marshall, married, as his first wife, William de Ferrières or de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. A daughter was *Isabel,* of whom further.

LIX

ISABEL DE FERRIÈRES or DE FERRERS, daughter of William and Sibyl (Marshall) de Ferrières or de Ferrers, married (second) Sir Reynold de Mohun, son of Reynold and Alice (Briwere) de Mohun. A daughter was *Isabel,* of whom further.

LX

ISABEL DE MOHUN, daughter of Sir Reynold and Isabel (de Ferrières or de Ferrers) de Mohun, married Sir Edmund Deincourt, Lord Deincourt, who died January 6, 1326-27. A son of *John,* of whom further.

LXI

JOHN DEINCOURT, son of Sir Edmund and Isabel (de Mohun) Deincourt, died during his father's lifetime. He had a son *William,* of whom further.

LXII

WILLIAM DEINCOURT, Lord Deincourt, son of John Deincourt, married Milicent La Zouche, daughter of Sir William la Zouche of Harringworth, Lord Zouche, and his wife, Maud Lovel, daughter of Sir John, Lord Lovel. A daughter was *Margaret,* of whom further.

LXIII

MARGARET DEINCOURT, daughter of William and Milicent (la Zouche) Deincourt, married Robert de Tibetot, Lord Tibetot, son of John and Margaret (Badlesmere) Tibetot. A daughter was *Elizabeth,* of whom further.

LXIV

ELIZABETH DE TIBETOT, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Deincourt) de Tibetot, married Sir Philip le Despenser of Goxhill and Camoys Manor. A daughter was *Margery,* of whom further.

LXV

MARGERY l*a* DESPENSER*E,* daughter of Sir Philip and Elizabeth (de Tibetot) le Despenser, married (second) Roger Wentworth of Nettlestead, son of John and Agnes (Dronsfield) Wentworth of North Elmsall, Yorkshire. A son was *Henry,* of whom further.

LXVI

HENRY WENTWORTH, of Codham Hall in Wethersfield, County Essex, son of Roger and Margery (l*a* Despenser*e*) Wentworth, married (first) Elizabeth Howard. (Mrs. Esther (Gross) Windecker's Royal Descent from Saxon Kings of England XXII.)

Generations LXVII to LXXX are the same as generations XXIII to XXXVI of Royal Descent from the Saxon Kings of England.

Mrs. Esther (Gross) Windecker's Royal Descent from Charlemagne

THE Carlovingian Kings, so called from their most illustrious member, Charlemagne, gained the throne of France in 751, when Pepin III, also called Pepin the Short, deposed the last ruler of the Merovingian dynasty and took the title of king. The Carlovingian dynasty reigned in France from 751 to 987, when it was ousted by the Capetian dynasty.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica,* 11th edition, Vol. V, p. 381.)

I

ST. ARNULF, Bishop of Metz, was born about 582 and died after 641. Children:

1. St. Chlodulf, Bishop of Metz.
2. *Anschisus,* of whom further.

(T. Hodgkin: *Italy and Her Invaders,* Vol. VII, p. 24.)

II

ANSCHISUS, son of St. Arnulf, Bishop of Metz, was born about 605. He was mayor of the palace of Austrasia from 632 to 638. He married Bega,

daughter of Pepin of Landen (called Pepin I), mayor of the palace of the Merovingian King, Dagobert I of Austrasia.

Child:

1. *Pepin II,* of whom further. *(Ibid.)*

III

PEPIN II, son of Anschisus and Bega, called, although incorrectly, Pepin of Heristal or Herstal, died December 16, 714. About 678 he led the nobles of Austrasia against Ebroin, mayor of the palace and Neustria. His victory at the battle of Tertry in 687 marked the downfall of the Merovingians, although they still held the titles of kings. He ruled under four of them. He fought the Frisians and after defeating their duke, Radbod, brought them within the Christian Church. He likewise defended his frontiers against the Bavarians and Alemanni.

Pepin II married (first) Plectrude; (second) Alpaida or Chalpaida.

Children of first marriage:

1. Drogo.
2. Grimnwald.

Children of second marriage:

3. *Charles Martel,* of whom further.
4. Childebrand.

(T. Hodgkin: *Italy and Her Invaders,* Vol. VII, p. 24. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* 14th edition, Vol. IX, p. 612; Vol. XVII, p. 948.)

IV

CHARLES MARTEL, son of Pepin II and Alpaida or Chalpaida, was born about 688 and died October 22, 741. After the death of his father there was a period of anarchy. His nephews, grandchildren of Plectrude, were proclaimed rulers and Charles was thrown into prison. Austrasia (east portion of France) and Neustria (western France) were still separate. He escaped and defeated the Neustrians at Amblève in 716 and at Vincy the following year. He also took the

title of mayor of the palace of Austrasia, thus uniting the northern part of the country. In 719 he forced Duke Odo of Aquitaine to recognize his suzerainty. He also became renowned for his victories over the Moors. They had conquered Spain in 711 and later crossed the Pyrenees and advanced on Gaul as far as Tours. His brilliant victory, in October, 732, over the Moors ended the last of the Arab invasion and led to his being called Martel (the Hammer). He then took the offensive against them in southern France. His victories over the Germans resulted in the annexation of Frisia, the end of the duchy of Alemannia, intervention in Bavaria and the payment of tribute by the Saxons. Pope Gregory III attempted to gain his aid against the Lombards, but was unsuccessful. For a few years before his death there was no king of the Merovingian line and in 741 he divided the kingdom between his two sons as though he were master of the realm.

Charles Martel married Chrotrudis.

Children:

1. Carloman, succeeded his father in Austrasia and western Germany; abdicated in 747.
2. *Pepin III,* of whom further.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica,* 14th edition, Vol. V, p. 293.)

V

PEPIN III, called Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel and Chrotrudis, succeeded his father in Neustria, the western part of the kingdom, while his brother, Carloman, held the eastern part. They both kept the title of mayor of the palace and were the actual rulers of the country. They appointed Childeric III, probably a Merovingian, as King, but presided over tribunals, convoked councils of the church, and made war themselves. Carloman abdicated and retired to a monastery in 747. Pepin was thus sole master of both Austrasia and Neustria and after consulting Pope Zacharias took the title of King. He was crowned by St. Boniface in 751 and later was crowned by Pope Stephen II, who also made him a Patrician of Rome. In return for these favors Pepin made two

expeditions against the Lombards. He took the exarchate of Ravenna from them and conferred it on the Pope. This marked the beginning of the Papal States. After an eight-year war he occupied Aquitaine.

Pepin III married Bertha, daughter of Chiribert, Count of Laon.

Children:

1. *Charlemagne,* of whom further.
2. Carloman. *(Ibid.,* Vol. XVII, p. 948.)

VI

CHARLEMAGNE, son of Pepin III or Pepin the Short and Bertha of Laon, was born April 2, 742-43, died January 28, 814, and was buried at Aix-la-Chapelle. In the early part of his reign, he invaded northern Italy, putting an end to the Lombard kingdom. From 774 to 799 he was at war with the Saxons, at that time a heathen race east of the Rhine. In 785, Widukind, Saxon leader, submitted and was baptized a Christian, but resistance continued in the outlying portions of the region. Bavaria was next annexed and this brought Charlemagne in conflict with the Avars, whose Khan became a Christian in 805. Expeditions were also sent against the Arabs of North Spain. On December 25, 800, while in Rome, Charlemagne was crowned Emperor by Pope Leo III, thus reviving the Roman Empire. After a naval war in the Adriatic, in which he surrendered some disputed territory, Charlemagne was saluted by the Greek envoys as Basileus, the equality of the two empires being thus recognized. The reign of Charlemagne witnessed a revival of arts and letters, a revision of Frankish law, and the writing of the laws of the Saxons, Thuringians and Frisians.

Charlemagne married (first), in 770, Hermengarde or Desiderata, daughter of Desiderius, King of Lombardy; (second), in 771, Hildegarde, born in 757, died April 30, 782, daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Swabia; (third), in 783, Fastrada, who died in 794, daughter of Rudolph, Count of Franconia; (fourth) Liutgarde, who died June 4, 800.

Children of second marriage:

1. Charles, born in 772, died December 4, 811, was King of Germany; left no issue.

CHARLEMAGNE

(Lateran Museum, Rome)

Charlemagne succeeded his father as King at the age of twenty-six years. The extensive domain of Charlemagne was only rendered secure by ceaseless vigilance and warfare. He watched over and fostered agriculture, trade, arts and letters with untiring zeal. He built cities, constructed splendid palaces, founded monasteries and schools. Charlemagne was tall and stately, measuring seven feet; proficient in science, as well as all hardy accomplishments, speaking Latin and knowing Greek. His court attracted poets and scholars from all nations. This interesting picture of the great Emperor was made during his lifetime. It is a mosaic and probably a fair likeness of him.

CHARLEMAGNE

2. Rothrude or Rotrude, born in 773, died June 6, 810; married Roricon I, Count of Maine.
3. Adelaide, Abbess of Fara, born in 775, died June 6, 810.
4. *Pepin,* of whom further.
5. Louis I, the Pious, born in 778, died near Ingelheim, June 20, 840; was crowned Emperor by his father at Aachen in 813.
6. Lothair, born in 779, died in 780.
7. Berthe, died in 853; married Angilbert.
8. Gisele, born in 781.
9. Hildegarde, born in 782, died in 822; Abbess of Argenteuil; married Eberhard I, Lord Beutelsbach.

Children of third marriage:

10. Theodrade, Abbess of Argenteuil.
11. Hildrude, Abbess of Faremontier.

Child of fourth marriage:

12. Emma, died in 839; married Eginhard, Abbot.

(C. M. Allstrom: *Dictionary of Royal Lineage,* Vol. II, pp. 325-26, 417. P. Anselme: *Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France,* Vol. I, pp. 28, 29. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* 14th edition, Vol. V, pp. 256-59.)

VII

PEPIN, son of Charlemagne and his second wife, Hildegarde of Swabia, was born in 777 and died July 8, 810. When he was baptized in Rome in 781, he was named Carloman, but Pope Adrian changed this name the same year at Easter, when he anointed him King of Lombardy. He is also described as King of Italy. He conquered the Avarois in 799, later made himself master of Venice and sent his fleet to ravage the coast of Dalmatia.

Pepin married, but the name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. *Bernard,* of whom further.
   Several daughters, one of whom married Lambert, father of Guy, Duke

of Spoleto, who was chosen King of Italy in 888 and had himself crowned Emperor by Pope Formosus in 892.

(P. Anselme: *Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France,* p. 48.)

VIII

BERNARD, son of Pepin, succeeded his father as King of Italy at the age of twelve or thirteen years, being crowned by the Archbishop of Milan in 810. He repulsed the Saracens who attempted to occupy Italy, but later revolted against his uncle, Louis the Pious. He was defeated, deprived of his eyesight and died three days later, in April, 818.

Bernard married, but the name of his wife is not known.

Child:

1. *Pepin II,* of whom further. *(Ibid.)*

IX

PEPIN II, son of Bernard, was Seigneur of Peronne and St. Quentin, a region soon after this called Vermandois. The name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. Bernard, died without issue, although some German authorities regard him as ancestor of the House of Bavaria.
2. *Heribert I,* of whom further.
3. Pepin, ancestor of the Counts of Valois. *(Ibid.)*

X

HERIBERT I, son of Pepin II, was Seigneur of Peronne and St. Quentin. He was killed in 902 by men serving Baldwin II of Flanders. By ceaseless energy he achieved his ambition to become Count of Vermandois, a title destined to grow in lustre through many generations. The territory included, in addition to the place from which the title was derived, the cities and territories of Reims, Soissons, Meaux, and Senlis.

Heribert I married, but the name of his wife is not of record.

Children:

1. *Heribert II,* of whom further.
2. A daughter, who married Uddon, brother of Herman, Duke of Swabia.
3. Beatrix, married Robert, King of the Franks. *(Ibid.)*

XI

HERIBERT II, Count of Vermandois, Troyes and Meaux, son of Heribert I, died in 943 and was buried in St. Quentin. From 902 to 915 he carried on a war with the Counts of Flanders, later aided Robert, Duke of France, against Charles the Simple, and fought in the battle of Soissons, in which Robert was killed. He next helped Raoul, Duke of Burgundy, gain the throne and after entertaining Charles the Simple to a sumptuous banquet took him prisoner. Raoul did not reward him sufficiently and Heribert set Charles free. During the reign of Louis d'Outremer, Heribert joined Hugh of Burgundy in opposing him.

Heribert II married Hildebrante, daughter of Robert, Duke of France.

Children:

1. Albert I, Count of Vermandois, died September 9, 987; married Gerberge, daughter of Louis d'Outremer.
2. Heribert, Count of Troyes and Meaux.
3. Robert, Count of Troyes, married Adelais, daughter of Gilbert, Count of Autun and Duke of Burgundy, and Ermengarde of Burgundy; their daughter, Adelais, married Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou.
4. Eudes.
5. Hugues, Archbishop of Reims.
6. *Alix* or *Adela,* of whom further.
7. Leutgarde, married (first), as his second wife, William I, Duke of Normandy; she married (second) Thibaut I, Count of Blois, Chartres and Tours.

(P. Anselme: *Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France,* p. 49. N. V. de Saint-Allais: *L'art de vérifier les dates,* Vol. III, p. 238.)

XII

ALIX or ADELA of Vermandois, daughter of Heribert II and Hildebrandte of France, married Arnulf I or Arnoul I, Count of Flanders, called the

Elder and the Great, who died March 27, 965. He was the son of Baldwin II and Aelfthryth, who was a daughter of Alfred the Great. He succeeded to the whole inheritance upon the death of his brother and ruled from 918 to 965. Arnulf I increased his territory by force of arms, first capturing the Castle of Arras and then that of Montreuil. Heruin II of Ponthieu, who held Montreuil, was assisted by William Longespée (Longsword), Duke of Normandy, and they succeeded in recapturing the castle. Arnulf I later joined forces with Louis d'Outremer in the invasion of Normandy and in 946 he besieged Rouen. His lands were invaded by the Hungarians, who penetrated as far as Cambrai. Arnulf I fought the Northmen, as had his father and grandfather, and took an active part in the struggles in Lorraine between the Emperor Otto I and Hugh Capet. On the death of his son Baldwin III, to whom he had relinquished his authority, Arnulf I returned to power and spent the remaining years of his life in securing the succession of his grandson.

Children of Arnulf I or Arnoul I and Alix or Adela of Vermandois:

1. *Baldwin III,* of whom further.
2. Elstrude, married Sifrid, Count of Guines.

(George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* 5th edition, No XXIX. N. V. de Saint-Allais: *L'art de vérifier les dates,* Vol. V, p. 96. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* 11th edition, Vol. X, p. 478.)

XIII

BALDWIN III, Count of Flanders, son of Arnulf I and Alix or Adela of Vermandois, died before his father in 961-62. He shared in the government of Flanders during his father's life and did a great deal for the commercial and industrial progress of Flanders, establishing the first weavers and fullers at Ghent. He instituted yearly fairs at Ypres, Bruges and other places. At the time of his death his son was a minor, and his father thereupon resumed authority.

Baldwin III married Mathilda, who according to St. Arnoul was the daughter of Conrad the Peaceful, King of Arles, but is claimed by other ancient writers

to have been the daughter of Herman Billing (Hermann Billung), Duke of Saxony.

Children:

1. *Arnulf II* or *Arnoul II,* of whom further.
2. Bertha, married Aimar I, Count of Geneva.

(*Ibid.* A. Warnkoenig: *Histoire de la Flandre jusque l'année 1305,* Vol. I, p. 151.)

XIV

ARNULF II or ARNOUL II, the Younger, Count of Flanders, son of Baldwin III and Mathilda, succeeded his grandfather, Arnulf I, and ruled from 965 until his death on March 23, 988. He was still a minor at his accession, and Lothair, King of France, took advantage of this fact to invade Flanders. The Danes were called upon for assistance, but Lothair seized not only the territory acquired by Arnulf I, but some of the older regions as well. Later Arnulf refused to recognize Hugh Capet, and Flanders was again invaded. Arnulf took refuge with Richard, Duke of Normandy, who arranged peace with the French King.

Arnulf II married Susanna, daughter of Berenger, King of Italy.

Child:

1. *Baldwin IV,* of whom further.

(George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* 5th edition, No. XXIX. N. V. de Saint-Allais: *L'art de vérifier les dates,* Vol. V, p. 96. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* 11th edition, Vol. X, p. 478.)

XV

BALDWIN IV, the Bearded (Barbu), Count of Flanders, son of Arnulf II and Susanna of Italy, succeeded his father at an early age and ruled until his death on May 30, 1036. In 1006, he allied himself with the Count of Louvain and fought successfully against both the Capetian Kings of France and the

Emperor Henry II of Germany. Henry was obliged to grant to Baldwin, Valenciennes, the burgraveship of Ghent, and the land of Waes, as fiefs. In 1012 Henry made a further grant to Baldwin of the Island of Walcheren and the Province of Zeeland, which led to a long quarrel between Flanders and Holland. The fiefs granted by Henry II made the Count of Flanders a feudatory of the Empire as well as of the French Crown, and in Flemish history the French fiefs were known as Crown Flanders and the German fiefs as Imperial Flanders.

Baldwin's son, later Baldwin V, rebelled against his father in 1028 at the instigation of his wife, but two years later peace was sworn at Oudenaarde, and the old Count continued to reign until his death.

Baldwin IV married (first) Ogive, daughter of Frederick, Count of Luxemburg; (second) Eleonore, daughter of Richard II, Duke of Normandy.

Children of first marriage:

1. *Baldwin V,* of whom further.
2. Hermengarde, married Adalbert, Count de Gand.

(George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* 5th edition, No. XXIX, N. V. de Saint-Allais: *L'art de vérifier les dates,* Vol. V, pp. 96, 97. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* 11th edition, Vol. X, p. 478.)

XVI

BALDWIN V, surnamed de Lille and, more commonly, *le Débonnaire,* Count of Flanders, son of Baldwin IV and Ogive of Luxemburg, ruled from 1036 until his death in 1067. He was a forceful and enterprising man and greatly extended his power by wars and alliances. He invaded Frisia in 1045, because Thierri IV of Holland refused to recognize his suzerainty over part of Zeeland. He fought the Emperor Henry III at about the same time and persisted in his revolt for several years, until peace was formally concluded with Henry IV in 1056. From Henry IV, Baldwin obtained in fief the territory between the Scheldt and the Dender and the margraviate of Antwerp, but continued to render homage to the Empire. He built the canal separating Artois and Flanders. So great had his power become that on the death of Henry I of France in 1060 he was appointed regent during the minority of Philip I.

William the Conqueror Duke of Normandy after he had in Battaile slaine Harold tooke vppon him the Croweme of England He raigned 19 yeares 11 months died at the age of 74 Yeares And lieth buried at Caen in Normandy

Are to be sold by Compto Holland overagainst the Exchange

WILLIAM I, KING OF ENGLAND

William I, King of England, called the Conqueror, son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and of Arletta, daughter of a tanner of Falaise, was born in the Castle of Falaise in 1027. In 1034, Robert of Normandy induced his barons to acknowledge William as his successor. The following year, Robert died returning from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and the barons kept their promise by acknowledging the lordship of the boy, William. Upon the death of Edward the Confessor, King of England, William made a formal claim to the crown, alleging a promise he had extorted from Harold, the rival claimant, and a bequest in his favor by King Edward. When his claim was denied, he at once prepared for an invasion of England, and on September 28, 1066, while Harold was engaged in opposing the Norwegians in the north, William effected a landing at Pevensey, and fortified a camp near Hastings. The decisive battle was fought on Saturday, October 14, 1066, Harold being defeated and slain, and the Norman Conquest began. His opponent, Edgar Atheling, was supported for a short time by some of the leading barons, but eventually they all submitted to William at Berkhamsted, and on the following Christmas Day he was crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey by Alfred, Archbishop of York. A survey was made later of all the lands of the kingdom, the account or register of which was called the Domesday Book. He died in Rouen, September 9, 1087, and was buried in St. Stephen's Church at Caen, France.

William I married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders. Among their children was Gundred, who married William (3) de Warenne.

MATILDA OF FLANDERS

The portraits of both William the Conqueror and his Queen-consort, Matilda, were carefully preserved on the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel at Caen, until the middle of the seventeenth century. These portraits were painted by order of the Queen, when this magnificent endowment, upon which she bestowed so much of wealth and interest, was founded. We are indebted to the antiquarian Montfauçon for the present-day knowledge of this portrait, a copy being found in his invaluable work, *Les Monumens de la Monarchie Française.*

(Agnes Strickland: *Lives of the Queens of England.*)

Matilda of Flanders.

Baldwin V married, as her second husband, Adela, widow of Richard III, Duke of Normandy, and daughter of Robert, King of France.

Children:

1. Baldwin VI, of Mons, Count of Flanders and Count of Hainault, married Richilde of Hainault.
2. Robert, Count of Alost and Waes, married Gertrude of Saxony, widow of Floris I of Holland, and became the Frisian regent of Holland during the minority of his stepson.
3. Henry.
4. *Matilda,* of whom further.
5. Judith, married (first) Toston or Tostig, brother of Harold, whom William the Conqueror defeated for the throne of England; married (second) Welphe, Welf or Guelph, Duke of Bavaria.

(George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* 5th edition, No. XXIX, N. V. de Saint-Allais: *L'art de vérifier les dates,* Vol. V, pp. 97, 98. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* 11th edition, Vol. X, pp. 478-79.)

XVII

MATILDA or MAUD, daughter of Baldwin V and Adela of France, married William I, King of England, called the Conqueror. He was the son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and Arletta, daughter of a tanner of Falaise. William was born at Falaise, Normandy, in 1027 or 1028 and died at Rouen, France, September 9, 1087. He was buried in St. Stephen's Church at Caen.

When he was a small boy, his father died and he was acknowledged his successor by the Norman barons. The next twelve years were a period of anarchy, but in 1047, with the help of Henry I of France, he stamped out a serious rising and later recovered the fortress of Alençon from Geoffrey Martel, Count of Anjou. Fearing the close connection of Normandy with Flanders, Henry I joined Geoffrey to invade Normandy, but was twice defeated, and William added to his power by annexing Mayenne and Maine.

In 1065 Edward the Confessor, King of England, died and William claimed the succession. He invaded England and on October 14, 1066, defeated Harold at the battle of Senlac or Hastings. He was crowned King of England on Christmas Day at Westminster Abbey. For the next five years he continued military

operations, reducing the north and west, and in 1070 completed the conquest of the north by a march to Chester. To reward his followers, he redistributed land taken from its former owners, but in granting it, each of his barons received portions in several counties. His administration was based on Norman feudalism, the barons having close personal relations with the king. At the same time the old courts and shire and hundred were preserved, as well as the system of governing through sheriffs. Although his heavy taxation caused complaints, he won the respect of his English subjects, who regarded him as their protector against feudal oppression on account of his regard for legal forms and his confirmation of the "laws of Edward." Two prelates, Lanfranc of Canterbury and Geoffrey of Coutances, were his chief advisers. Among his later military campaigns was that against Malcolm, King of Scotland, who submitted to him at the Forth; his suppression of two rebellions in Maine; and his invasion of the French Vexin. During the latter he was injured, when his horse plunged on the burning cinders of Mantes, which city he had sacked and burned. He was carried to Rouen, where he died.

Children of William the Conqueror and Matilda or Maud of Flanders:

1. Robert, Duke of Normandy.
2. Richard.
3. William II, surnamed Rufus, King of England, 1087-1100; died unmarried.
4. *Henry I,* of whom further.
5. Cecilia, Abbess of Caen.
6. Constance, married, in 1086, Alan, Count of Brittany.
7. Adelaide, probably betrothed to Earl Harold, died in her youth.
8. Adela, married Estienne, Count of Blois.
9. Agatha (perhaps a daughter), promised to Edwin, Earl of Mercia; married, by proxy, to Alfonso, King of Spain, but died on the voyage before reaching Spain.
10. Matilda (perhaps a daughter).
11. Gundred (perhaps a daughter), whose parentage has been in dispute for many years.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica,* 14th edition, Vol. XXIII, pp. 609-10. *Dictionary of National Biography,* Vol. XIII, pp. 50-51; Vol. XXI, pp. 293-301.)

ROCKINGHAM CASTLE

Situated in Rockingham Forest, Northamptonshire, on a natural rise well calculated to fit the need of protection was Rockingham Castle, old Saxon stronghold of the chief, and later chosen by the Conqueror. The forest was Royal Domain and one of the largest in the Kingdom, and it is possible that the first fortress was erected by King William I as a hunting lodge. King John presented it to his wife Isabella. In the reign of Edward I it is estimated that £20,000 was spent in repairs. Rockingham remained a royal possession for over 400 years, and was the scene of many stirring events during the period of the Civil War.

(Sir James MacKenzie: *Castles of England.*)

ROCKINGHAM CASTLE

XVIII

HENRY I, King of England, surnamed Beauclerc, son of William the Conqueror and Matilda or Maud of Flanders, was born in 1068 and died near Gisors, France, December 1, 1135. He was buried in the Abbey of Reading, which he founded.

He was given an excellent education, including the English law and language. As a younger son he was not expected to inherit the crown. Of his elder brothers, William received England and Robert became Duke of Normandy. When William died, in 1100, Robert was on a Crusade and Henry seized the crown. He issued a charter by which he promised to restore the "laws of Edward," exchange customary fees for the unlimited demands of his father and brother on the barons, stop the plundering of the church, and force the barons to do justice to their tenants. By marrying a descendant of the Anglo-Saxon kings he completed his policy of allying himself with the native English. In both England and Normandy he was more popular with the non-feudal classes than with the barons. English levies helped him repel an invasion of Robert and his victory at Tinchebrai was regarded as English victory in revenge for Hastings. Several times he was successful in putting down rebellions and conspiracies in Normandy. The chief institution created during his reign was that of the exchequer.

Henry I married (first) Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III, King of Scotland. (Mrs. Esther [Gross] Windecker's Royal Descent from Saxon Kings of England XI.) She died in 1118, and he married (second) Adelaide, daughter of Godfrey, Count of Louvain.

Children of first marriage:

1. William, called the Aetheling; married Matilda of Anjou; died without issue in a shipwreck.
2. Matilda or Maud *(q.v.)*.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica,* 14th edition, Vol. XI, p. 432. J. R. Green: *History of the English People,* Vol. I, p. 140. *Dictionary of National Biography,* Vol. IX, p. 436.)

Generations XIX to XLIII are the same as Generations XII to XXXVI of Royal Descent from the Saxon Kings of England.

Mrs. Esther (Gross) Windecker's Royal Descent from the House of Castile

I

KENNETH I MacALPIN, King of the Scots, son of Alpin, King of the Dalriada Scots, married the daughter of Donald of the Isles. A son was *Constantine,* of whom further.

II

CONSTANTINE I, King of Scotland or Alban, son of Kenneth I MacAlpin, was the father of *Donald,* of whom further.

III

DONALD, son of Constantine I, was the father of *Malcolm,* of whom further.

IV

MALCOLM I, son of Donald, was the father of *Kenneth,* of whom further.

V

KENNETH II, King of Scotland, son of Malcolm I, was the father of *Malcolm,* of whom further.

VI

MALCOLM II, King of Scotland, son of Kenneth II, married a daughter of the Duke of Normandy. A daughter was *Bethoc,* of whom further.

VII

BETHOC, daughter of Malcolm II, King of Scotland, married, about 1000, Crinan the Thane, hereditary Lay Abbot of Dunkeld and Seneschal of the Isles. A son was *Duncan,* of whom further.

VIII

DUNCAN I, King of Scotland, son of Crinan and Bethoc, married, in 1030, a cousin of Siward, Earl of Northumberland. A son was *Malcolm,* of whom further.

IX

MALCOLM III, called Canmore, King of Scotland, son of Duncan I, married (second) Margaret of England. (Mrs. Esther [Gross] Windecker's Royal Descent from the Saxon Kings of England X.)

Generations X to XXXVII are the same as Generations XI to XXXVI of Royal Descent from the Saxon Kings of England.

Mrs. Esther (Gross) Windecker's Royal Descent from the Kings of Scotland

CASTILE was an ancient kingdom in Spain, occupying the central part of that country. It was bounded on the north by the Bay of Biscay, northeast by Navarre and the Basque provinces, east by Aragon, southeast by Valencia and Murcia, south by Andalusia, west by Estremadura and Leon, and northwest by Asturias. In the early Middle Ages the Moors occupied Spain, destroying the Kingdom of the Visigoths. In various parts of the country groups of Christians carried on a war against the Moors for centuries and in so doing formed separate governments for the regions named above. In some cases these governments were countships, but as they developed, their rulers took the title of King. Castile formed a separate countship, which was subsequently joined to the Kingdom of Navarre and later, in the division of the dominions of Sancho the Great of that country, made a separate kingdom. The genealogical origins of its royal house are, therefore, found in that of Navarre. The beginnings of Navarre, like those of other Spanish kingdoms, are obscure. Ingenious attempts have been made to trace the descent of the first historic King of Navarre from Semon Lupus, Duke of Aquitaine in the sixth century, but they have been subjected to damaging criticism.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica,* Eleventh Edition, Vol. V, p. 475; Vol. XIX, p. 282.)

I

SANCHO GARCIA I, became King of Navarre in 905. According to *L'art de vérifier les dates,* Navarre had been claimed by the Carlovingians, who

sent Azar, Count of Gascony, to reduce the country. He revolted against Pepin, King of Aquitaine, and died in 836. According to the *Annals of Saint Bertin,* he was succeeded by his brother, Sancho-Sancion, who was chosen Count of Navarre. Garcia, his son, was the next Count and was followed by Garcia-Ximenez, who was proclaimed King. Garcia-Ximenez died in 880, leaving two sons, Fortun, who after a short reign renounced the throne to retire into a monastery, and Sancho Garcia, named above, who became King in 905. Sancho Garcia's reign was marked every year by an expedition against the Moors. He retired to a monastery in 919, leaving the command of the troops to his son Garcia.

Children:

1. *Garcia,* of whom further.
2. A daughter, married Alfonso IV, King of Leon.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: *L'art de vérifier les dates,* Vol. III, Part 1, pp. 347-48.)

II

GARCIA I, King of Navarre, son of Sancho Garcia I, had command of his father's troops in 919 and succeeded to the throne in 921. His reign was comparatively peaceful, as he took no part in the wars of his neighbors. In 938 he sent troops to aid Ramire II of Leon in fighting the Moors. He died in 970 at an advanced age.

Children:

1. *Sancho II,* of whom further.
2. Urraque, married William Sancho, Duke of Gascony.
3. Sancha, married Ordogno, King of Leon. (*Ibid.,* p. 348.)

III

SANCHO II, King of Navarre, son of Garcia I, was called Abarca. In 979 he joined Garcia, Count of Castile, in fighting the Moors and in 990 gained a victory over the infidels, who had invaded the country as far as Pamplona. He died in 994.

Sancho II married Urraque, daughter of Sancho Goncalez, Count of Castile.
Child:

1. *Garcia II,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

IV

GARCIA II, King of Navarre, son of Sancho II and Urraque of Castile, succeeded his father in 994 and died in 1000. He was surnamed *"le Trembleur,"* because, although brave, he always trembled before taking his arms. In alliance with the King of Leon and the Count of Castile he was victorious over Almanzor, the Moorish general, in 998.

Garcia II married Ximene.
Child:

1. *Sancho III,* of whom further. (*Ibid.,* pp. 348-49.)

V

SANCHO III, King of Navarre, son of Garcia II and Ximene, was called the Great. He reigned from 1000 to 1035. Through marriage to a daughter of the last Count he added Castile to Navarre. He took the title of King of the Spains, his dominions including, in addition to Navarre and Castile, three countships which later became the Kingdom of Aragon. It was the beginning of attempts, lasting for the next two centuries, to obtain unity for the Christians of Spain by setting up an emperor or king of kings, to whom the lesser divisions of the country should be subject.

Sancho III married Munie Elvire, daughter of Sancho Garcia, son of Garcia Sanchez, Count of Castile.
Children:

1. Garcia III, King of Navarre; ancestor of the Kings of Navarre, whose male line ended with Sancho VII, brother of Blanche, wife of Theobald of Champagne, whose son established a second line of kings.
2. *Ferdinand I,* of whom further.

3. Goncalez, Count of Sobrave and Ribagorce.
4. Ramirez.

(*Ibid.*, p. 349. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* Eleventh Edition, Vol. XXV, p. 543. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* Fifth Edition, No. XL.)

VI

FERDINAND I, King of Castile, son of Sancho III, King of Navarre, and Munie Elvire, heiress of Castile, reigned from 1035 to 1065 and died December 27, 1065, fighting in Leon. He united his kingdom with that of Leon through marriage in 1035. He carried on war with Portugal, capturing Coimbre. He also continued his expeditions against the infidels, forcing Alemnon, King of Toledo, to pay tribute in 1048 and the Moorish King of Saragossa to do the same the following year. In 1063 Ben-Abad, ruler of other Mohammedan States, became his vassal.

Ferdinand I married Sanchia, sister and heiress of Bermude III, King of Leon, and daughter of Alfonso V, King of Leon.

Children:

1. Sancho II, King of Castile, died without issue.
2. *Alfonso VI,* of whom further.
3. Garcia, King of Galicia.
4. Urraca.
5. Elvire.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: *L'art de vérifier les dates,* Vol. III, Part 1, pp. 349, 365.)

VII

ALFONSO VI, King of Castile and Leon, son of Ferdinand I and Sanchia of Leon, ruled from 1065 to 1109. He was given Leon in the division of his father's domains. Through the death of his elder brother, Sancho II, he also inherited Castile. There is some confusion in assigning numbers to sovereigns of the same Christian name, due to the fact that they sometimes ruled more than one kingdom. He gained his designation of Alfonso VI because his mother

was a daughter of Alfonso V of Leon, but he was actually the first Alfonso of Castile.

As the result of his third marriage, a strong French influence came into the country. The monks of Cluny aided in church reform and French knights took part in the war against the Moors. In this war Alfonso gained many victories, forced the princes of Andalusia to pay tribute, invaded the valley of Guadalquivir and captured the city of Toledo. The fall of that city was a great loss to the Moors, who now called in Yusif ben Techufin, who had founded an empire in Africa. The latter defeated Alfonso at Zalaca in 1086; but as soon as he returned to Africa the Christians resumed their advance and, although garrisons were given up in some places, Alfonso kept his hold on Toledo. He made an unfortunate attempt to unite the kingdom of Aragon with his other dominions through the marriage of his daughter, Urraca, with the King of that country.

Alfonso VI married (first), by proxy, in 1068, Agatha, daughter of William the Conqueror; she died on the journey to Spain. He married (second), in 1074, Agnes, daughter of William VIII, Count of Poitiers and Duke of Aquitaine. He married (third), in 1080, Constance, daughter of Robert I, Duke of Burgundy. He married (fourth) Berthe, said by some authorities to have been a daughter of William I, Count of Burgundy and Macon, although other sources do not list her among his children. Alfonso VI married (fifth), in 1096, Zaide, daughter of Mahomet-Ben-Abad, King of Seville; she was baptized before her marriage and took the name of Marie-Isabelle. He married (sixth), in 1105, Beatrix, daughter of the Marquis d'Est, of Verona and Toscany.

Child of third marriage:

1. *Urraca,* of whom further.

Child of fifth marriage:

2. Sancho, killed in battle, May 29, 1108, at the age of eleven.

Alfonso VI also had two natural daughters by Semane, daughter of Munion, a Castilian gentleman:

3. Gelvire or Elvire, married (first) Raymond de Saint-Gilles, Count of Toulouse; (second) Ferrand-Ferrandez, a Spanish lord.
4. Therèse, sometimes called Maud or Matilde.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica,* Eleventh Edition, Vol. XXV, pp. 543-44. N. V. de Saint-Allais: *L'art de vérifier les dates,* Vol. III, Part 1, p. 366. *La grande encyclopedie,* Vol. IX, p. 751.)

VIII

URRACA, daughter of Alfonso VI and Constance of Burgundy, died in 1126. She married (first), in 1090, Raymond of Burgundy. She married (second), Alfonso I, King of Aragon. She and her second husband quarreled and the marriage was declared null by the Pope on account of their blood relationship. Her husband, however, still claimed to be King of Castile by virtue of it and they came to open war. Some authorities count him as Alfonso VII of Castile and Leon, while others do not count him in the line of Kings of Castile and make her son by her first husband Alfonso VII. After the death of Urraca her husband continued his reign over Aragon.

Child of Urraca of Castile and Raymond of Burgundy:

1. *Alfonso VIII,* of whom further.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica,* Eleventh Edition, Vol. XXV, p. 544.)

IX

ALFONSO VIII, King of Castile and Leon, son of Raymond of Burgundy and Urraca of Castile and Leon, was crowned at Leon in 1135 before many princes, both Christian and Mohammedan, as "Emperor of Spain and King of the men of two religions." As such he aimed at reducing the Moors to subject communities rather than at expelling them. He captured Cordova and conquered the Moorish portion of the country as far as Almeria, leaving Moslem princes in possession. He died in 1157.

Alfonso VIII married (first), as her second husband, Bérengère or Berengaria of Provence. He married (second) Richilde of Poland.

Children of first marriage:

1. Sancho III, inherited Castile from his father, but reigned for only one year; married Blanche, daughter of Garcia IV of Navarre. Their granddaughter, Berengaria, daughter of their son, Alfonso, and Eleanor of England, married Alfonso IX, King of Leon. (Mrs. Esther [Gross] Windecker's Royal Descent from the House of Castile XI.)
2. Sanchia, married Sancho VI of Navarre.
3. Constance, married Louis VII, King of France.
4. *Ferdinand II,* of whom further.

Child of second marriage:

5. Sanchia or Sancie, married Alfonso II, King of Aragon.

(*Ibid.* George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* Fifth Edition, No. XXXVI.)

X

FERDINAND II, son of Alfonso VIII and Berengaria of Provence, inherited Leon in the division of his father's kingdom. He reigned from 1157 to 1188.

Ferdinand II married Urraca, daughter of Alfonso I of Portugal.

Child:

1. *Alfonso IX,* of whom further.

(*Encyclopædia Britannica,* Eleventh Edition, Vol. XXV, pp. 544-45. George: *Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History,* Fifth Edition, No. XXXVI.)

XI

ALFONSO IX, King of Leon, son of Ferdinand II and Urraca of Portugal, reigned from 1188 to 1230. He married Berengaria of Castile, granddaughter of Sancho III, King of Castile. (Mrs. Esther [Gross] Windecker's Royal Descent from the House of Castile IX, Child 1.)

Children:

1. *Ferdinand III,* of whom further.

EDWARD I OF ENGLAND

EDWARD I, KING OF ENGLAND

Edward was thirty-five years old when he became King of England. The schooling of his youth had developed his character and suggested the lines of the policy which he carried out as monarch. He was a handsome, tall and well-proportioned man, and devoted to the more active recreations. The great event of his reign was the conquest of the principality of Wales, and the establishment of Parliament.

Edward I was proud of his strict regard to his plighted word and love of justice. He was loyal to his friends and subordinates; his domestic life was unstained. He overcame the fighting Scotch and paid tribute to his ancestor, Queen Margaret of Scotland, by visiting her chapel on Edinburgh Hill, a custom which every English sovereign has followed since that time.

ELEANORA OF CASTILE

The portrait of Eleanora (Eleanor) of Castile, Queen-consort of Edward I, taken from her monument in Westminster Abbey, is of singular interest. She is surnamed "the faithful" and to her beloved memory the King paid high tribute. Her death occurred during the troublous time when Scottish affairs were pressing hard upon the monarch. But affairs of state and war were obliterated from King Edward's mind by the sorrow he felt at Eleanor's death. All affairs of state were suspended during the obsequies. In deep grief he followed her body in person during thirteen days' progress from Grantham to Westminster. The royal bier was carried to rest, at stages in the journey, in some central part of a great town. As it reposed, the neighboring ecclesiastics came to meet it in solemn procession, and to place it before the high altar of the principal church. At each of these resting places the royal mourner vowed to erect a cross in memory of the *chère reine,* as he called his lost Eleanor. In all, thirteen of these monuments were erected, that of Northampton still remaining.

(Agnes Strickland: *Lives of the Queens of England.*)

Eleanora of Castile.

2. Berengaria or Mary, married, as his second wife, John de Brienne, Eastern Emperor. (*Ibid.*)

XII

FERDINAND III, son of Alfonso IX, King of Leon, and Berengaria of Castile, became King of Castile through the abdication of his mother in 1217 and died in 1252. His father continued his reign over Leon until his death in 1230, when Ferdinand, inheriting Leon, united the two kingdoms. This union of the kingdoms was permanent and led to the delivery of most of Spain from the Moors. Ferdinand III continued the crusading work of his grandfather and advanced into Andalusia at the beginning of his reign. He conquered Cordova in 1236 and Seville in 1248. At the same time, James, King of Aragon, took Valencia and Murcia. As a result of the victories of these two sovereigns, Moorish Spain was now reduced to a line of seaports and the kingdom of Granada, which was a vassal state, paying tribute to Castile.

Ferdinand III married (first) Beatrix, daughter of the Emperor Philip; (second) Joanna, daughter of the Count of Aumale and Ponthieu.

Child of first marriage:

1. Alfonso X, King of Castile and Leon; married Yolande, daughter of James I, King of Aragon.

Child of second marriage:

2. *Eleanor,* of whom further.

(*Ibid. La grande encyclopédie,* Vol. IX, p. 754.)

XIII

ELEANOR, known as Eleanor of Castile, daughter of Ferdinand III and Joanna of Aumale and Ponthieu, died in England, November 28, 1290, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. She married, in 1254, as his first wife, Edward I, King of England, surnamed Longshanks, son of Henry III, King of England, and Eleanor of Provence. Edward I, who was born at Westminster Palace,

London, June 17, 1239, and died near Carlisle, England, July 7, 1307, was King of England from 1273 to 1307.

Edward I and Eleanor of Castile were the parents of nine children, including Edward II, who was King of England from 1307 to 1327, and *Joan,* of whom further. (*Ibid.* Burke: *Peerage,* Ninety-sixth Edition, p. 30.)

XIV

JOAN, Princess of England, known as Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I and Eleanor of Castile, was born at Acre, Syria, in 1272, while her father, accompanied by his wife, was on a crusade, and died April 23, 1307. She married (first), May 2, 1290, as his second wife, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester. (Mrs. Esther [Gross] Windecker's Descent from Richard and Gilbert de Clare, Earls of Hertford and Sureties of Magna Charta IV.)

(*Ibid.*)

Generations XV to XXXV are the same as Generations V to XXV of Descent from Richard and Gilbert de Clare, Earls of Hertford and Sureties of Magna Charta.

Mrs. Esther (Gross) Windecker's Descent from Richard and Gilbert de Clare, Earls of Hertford, and Sureties of Magna Charta

I

ICHARD DE CLARE, third Earl of Hertford, son of Roger and Maud or Matilda (de Hillery) de Clare, died in 1217. He was a leader among the barons who rebelled against King John in 1215 and became a surety of *Magna Charta.*

He married Amice or Amicia FitzRobert, daughter of William FitzRobert, Earl of Gloucester, and Hawise de Beaumont.

(U. Lambert: *Blechingley—A Parish History, Together With Some Account of the Family of de Clare,* Vol. I, chart facing p. 42. G. E. Cokayne: *Complete Peerage,* new edition, Vol. VI, pp. 501-03.)

II

GILBERT DE CLARE, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, son of Richard and Amice or Amicia (FitzRobert) de Clare, was born about 1180 and died October 25, 1230. With his father, he was a surety of *Magna Charta.*

He married, in 1217, as her first husband, Isabel Mareschall or Marshall, daughter of William Mareschall or Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, Earl Marshall

of England and holder of many other important offices, and of his wife, Isabel de Clare.

(G. E. Cokayne: *Complete Peerage,* Vol. IV, pp. 319-23; Vol. V, pp. 694-695.)

III

RICHARD DE CLARE, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, son of Gilbert and Isabel (Mareschall or Marshall) de Clare, was born in 1222 and died in 1262. He married (second) Maud de Lacy.

(*Ibid.,* Vol. V, pp. 696-708.)

IV

GILBERT DE CLARE, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, son of Richard and Maud (de Lacy) de Clare, was born in 1243 and died in 1295. He married (second), in 1290, Princess Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I, King of England, and Eleanor of Castile. (Mrs. Esther [Gross] Windecker's Royal Descent from the House of Castile XIV.) (*Ibid.*)

V

ALINOR DE CLARE, daughter of Gilbert de Clare and Princess Joan of Acre, married Hugh le Despencer.

(*Ibid.,* Vol. III, pp. 465-66; Vol. IV, pp. 323-24. *Dormant and Extinct Peerage,* p. 166.)

VI

PHILIP LE DESPENCER, son of Hugh and Alianor (de Clare) le Despencer, married Margaret Goushill.

(G. E. Cokayne: *Complete Peerage,* Vol. III, pp. 91, 96.)

VII

PHILIP LE DESPENCER, son of Philip and Margaret (Goushill) le Despencer, married Joan Strange. (*Ibid.,* p. 96.)

VIII

SIR PHILIP LE DESPENCER, son of Philip and Joan (Strange) le Despencer, married Margaret Cobham.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 96-97; Vol. IV, pp. 288, 289.)

IX

SIR PHILIP LE DESPENCER, son of Sir Philip and Margaret (Cobham) le Despencer, married Elizabeth de Tibetot.

G. E. Cokayne: *Complete Peerage,* Vol. III, pp. 96, 97; Vol. IV, p. 290.)

X

MARGERY LE DESPENCER, daughter of Sir Philip and Elizabeth (de Tibetot) le Despencer, married (second) Sir Roger Wentworth of Nettlestead.

(G. Foster: *Pedigrees of the County Families of Yorkshire* [*West Riding*], Vol. T to Z.)

XI

HENRY WENTWORTH, son of Sir Roger and Margery (le Despencer) Wentworth, married (first) Elizabeth Howard.

(*Ibid.* W. C. Metcalfe: *The Visitations of Essex* [1552], in *Harleian Society Publications,* Vol. XIII, pp. 7, 125, 312-15.)

XII

MARGERY WENTWORTH, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Howard) Wentworth, married Sir William Waldgrave, K. B., of Smallbridge, County Suffolk. (Mrs. Esther [Gross] Windecker's Royal Descent from Saxon Kings XXIII.)

(*Visitations of Norfolk,* in *Harleian Society Publications,* Vol. XXXII, pp. 295-98. Collins: *Peerage of England,* Vol. IV, p. 234.)

XIII

MARGERY WALDGRAVE, daughter of Sir William and Margery (Wentworth) Waldgrave, married Sir John St. John, Lord St. John of Bletso.

(*Dormant and Extinct Peerage*, p. 467.)

XIV

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, son of Sir John and Margery (Waldgrave) St. John, married Agnes Fisher. (*Ibid.*)

XV

THOMAS ST. JOHN, son of Sir Oliver and Agnes (Fisher) St. John, was of Bletso.

(Burke: *Peerage, Baronage and Knightage*, 1938 edition.)

XVI

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, son of Thomas St. John, married Sarah Bulkeley, daughter of Rev. Edward Bulkeley of Odell.

(*Ibid.* Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

XVII

ELIZABETH ST. JOHN, daughter of Sir Oliver and Sarah (Bulkeley) St. John, married Rev. Samuel Whiting.

(J. Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. IV, p. 520.)

XVIII

ELIZABETH WHITING, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting, married Rev. Jeremiah Hobart. (Hobart—American Line —III.) (*Ibid.*)

XIX

DOROTHY HOBART, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Whiting) Hobart, married Daniel (2) Mason. (Mason III.)

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. XV, pp. 119, 217. R. A. Wheeler: *History of Stonington, Connecticut,* pp. 462-63.)

XX

JEREMIAH MASON, son of Daniel (2) and Dorothy (Hobart) Mason, married Mary Clark. (Clark III.)

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. XV, p. 224. *Vital Records, of Norwich, Connecticut,* Vol. I, p. 123.)

XXI

DOROTHY MASON, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Clark) Mason, married Lieutenant-Governor Joseph (3) Marsh. (Marsh VI.)

(D. W. Marsh: *Marsh Genealogy Giving Descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut,* pp. 135, 139-41. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

XXII

RHODA MARSH, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Joseph (3) and Dorothy (Mason) Marsh, married (second) Rev. Thomas Gross. (Gross—American Line—VI.) (*Ibid.*)

XXIII

DR. PITKIN GROSS, son of Rev. Thomas and Rhoda (Marsh) Gross, married Rebecca Corey. (Corey—American Line—VII.)

(H. L. Dickinson: *Chronicles of the Cory Family of Southampton and Southold.* Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

XXIV

BENJAMIN SAYRE GROSS, son of Dr. Pitkin and Rebecca (Corey) Gross, married Irene Augusta Quigley. (Quigley III.) (*Ibid.*)

XXV

ESTHER GROSS, daughter of Benjamin Sayre and Irene Augusta (Quigley) Gross, married Clifton Nichols Windecker. (Windecker IV.)

Children:

1. Robert Erwin, married Louise Aldrich; children:
   - i. Sylvia.
   - ii. Dorle.
   - iii. Robert Aldrich.
2. Irene Jeannette, married José M. Alonso; children:
   - i. Jeannette.
   - ii. José Ramón.
3. Charles Edward, married Mae Noling; children:
   - i. John Charles.
   - ii. Judy, born at Painesville, Ohio, April 20, 1943.

(Family records.)

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